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ACTIVE STEPS BY MINISTERS STEADIES FRANC

Vigorous Policy Causes Rise
of 20 Points—Understand-
ing With Banque

FOREIGN FINANCIERS' HELP IS OBJECTED TO

Bankers Hold Franc Situation
Would Be Hurt by Any So-
cialist Legislation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 22.—The story, it told in detail of the discussions, between the Government and the Banque de France, which has an independent status but must nevertheless work with the Government, would bring out arguments both for and against the engagement of the gold reserves held by the Banque in the battle for the franc. The Banque was reluctant to risk its gold and endeavored to impose stringent conditions. The Government determined to use all its resources but was ready to give proper pledges.

The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that in various ways the debate has been proceeding for six weeks. There was a critical moment when the Government, in view of what became known, felt obliged to issue a communiqué giving assurances of a perfect understanding with the Banque. This is true today, but newspapers like Quotidien flatly declared that in spite of the communiqué there was complete discord.

Bank Governor Yields

The Governor and regents of the Banque yielded step by step. Georges Robineau in a letter to Aristide Briand, the Premier, announced that he could not place its gold at the disposition of the Government, but agreed that the Morgan credits might now be employed to save the franc. M. Briand and Raoul Peret, Finance Minister, remained firm and said that if the Banque considered the Morgan credits sufficient, then it ran no risk in putting its gold at the Government's disposal. The gold would not actually be touched, but would make, by its mere presence as a reserve, the position of the franc unassailable.

The Ministers generally were convinced and unanimously decided, if necessary, they would demand from Parliament the power to constrain the Banque. The negotiations continued without interruption, and the dispute, which concerned the best method of proceeding, finally was closed by a compromise.

Defensive Operations

The Banque will conserve the disposition of its metal reserve, but it is agreed that the gold shall be regarded as an absolute guarantee of French credit in the defensive operations which are now to be undertaken. That is to say that the gold will not really and directly be used, circumstances in which it might be used are envisaged.

Today another conference was held to settle the modalities. But already the mere prospect of vigorous action has sent the franc upward 20 points, and the rout of the speculators is complete. The Morgan credits are being operated by an important Paris bank. It is believed the fight for the franc is definitely won.

The Echo de Paris carries the following curious note: "The question was whether France should again have recourse to the intervention of foreign capital to assure maneuvering the mass."

Overseas Financiers' Help

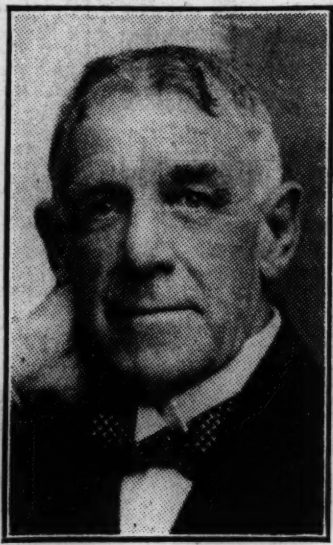
"An incident of the Bourse during a great French credit establishment and a representative of an American house which is often mentioned since there has been a battle for the franc, made the Government think that it was above all necessary not to put the fate of France at the mercy of the gold will of overseas financiers, however great are the services rendered us."

In certain circles there was some resentment at the suggestion that the Banque authorities had endeavored, as the price of their support, to extract political promises from the Government. This was the origin of the rumors of Cabinet reconstruction. The objections to the intervention of financiers in politics to support the Conservatives are obvious, but it is natural enough that the bank should want assurances that its possible sacrifices will not be in vain.

It would be disastrous if the gold were engaged and lost. The last chance of victory would be gone. The Matin delicately writes: "It seems that as a result of the conversations these days, technical action cannot be desirable consequences if not accompanied by reforms of such nature as to reassure credit and renew confidence."

"On this point the financiers are unanimous. It was thus that they signaled the unfortunate repercussions of the recently passed law imposing carnet de coupons and affidavits, which keep foreign capital out of the country. Many demand also the abrogation of the law forbidding the exportation of capital (which it is argued, has produced a contrary result to that intended). These suggestions retain the attention of the Government." Bankers assert generally that an essential condition for the franc's recovery is the abandonment of socialistic legislation.

Honors Wilson



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EDWARD W. BOK
Memorializes President-Elect's
Mastery of English.

WILSON CHAIR FOR PRINCETON

Edward W. Bok Gives \$150,000 to Endow Literature Professorship

PRINCETON, N. J., April 22 (Special).—A gift by Edward W. Bok of \$150,000 to endow a Woodrow Wilson chair at Princeton University has just been announced by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton. The chair, which will be known as the Woodrow Wilson professorship of literature, is to "commemorate Mr. Wilson's mastery of spoken and written English."

Dr. Hibben's expression of appreciation to Mr. Bok follows, in part: "We feel it is most appropriate that there should be a chair at Princeton bearing the name of Woodrow Wilson and particularly designed to commemorate Mr. Wilson's eminent command of English style. During his years of teaching at Princeton the whole undergraduate body felt the constant influence of the high standards which he set for himself and for his students in the appreciation of the best of our English literature. It is very gratifying to us that this tradition, established by Woodrow Wilson and so intimately associated with his name both in Princeton and in his later career, should be continued here in the university."

Woodrow Wilson's career at Princeton covered the period of 1890 to 1910. During the first five years of this time he was professor of jurisprudence and of political economy; from 1895 to 1897 he was professor of English literature. It is very gratifying to us that this tradition, established by Woodrow Wilson and so intimately associated with his name both in Princeton and in his later career, should be continued here in the university.

VELTIN SCHOLARSHIP

AT SMITH IS AWARDED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 22 (Special).—The Veltin Scholarship, given by the alumni and friends of the Veltin school, has been awarded to Merian Gupitill of Fargo, N. D. This scholarship is given to a different college each year, and is granted to a graduating student who has pursued her college course with honor. The president of the college makes the choice.

PRESIDENT SIGNS NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—The naval appropriation bill has been signed by President Coolidge.

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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1926

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New Bill Makes State Tax Cut Possible

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House Building Continues Active in State

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General

President's Order Aids Prohibition

Haugen Farm Bill Defeated

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The Diary of Shuba, Our Dog

Music News of the World

Marshal Pilsudski Will Be Candidate for the Presidency

Polish Revolutionary Leader Yields to Public
Opinion, Newspaper Announces

WARSAW, Poland, May 22 (AP).—The Polska Zbrojnia, a newspaper close to Marshal Pilsudski, head of the successful military revolt, announced that he will be a candidate for the Polish presidency. The office was made vacant when President Wojciechowski resigned, after Marshal Pilsudski's coup.

In its announcement of Marshal Pilsudski's candidacy, the Polska Zbrojnia says he yielded to the pressure of public opinion, though public opinion is distasteful to him. It predicts "an era of justice" if he is elected.

The acting president, Mr. Rataj, who previously favored Cracow for the election meeting, now is endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Rightists deputies at Posen to convene the Assembly in Warsaw.

The Right parties at Posen still are insisting that Warsaw must not be chosen. They claim that in the capital there would be no chance for a fair expression of opinion. At Posen the Courier Posenanski, the National Democratic organ, was confiscated by the police owing to a bitter attack on Marshal Pilsudski. The article re-

ferred to the latter's remark in an interview that he was fatigued and desired to join his wife and children.

"The utterances about his wife and children by this criminal, who submerged Warsaw in a bath of blood," said the article, "reveal the true cynicism which is actuating him. This rebel traitor who raised the red banner over Warsaw dares to speak in tender thoughts of his family at this moment."

The suppression of the paper was favored even by Pilsudski's foes, who declared the language too strong. A number of arrests have been made at Wiazyn, near Vilna, where the Communists displayed a banner and proclaimed the introduction of a Soviet regime.

VIENNA, May 22 (AP).—Warsaw dispatches say Marshal Pilsudski, head of the successful Polish military revolt, has ordered the release of Gen. Stanislas Haller, former chief of staff, who was made prisoner when Pilsudski took control of Warsaw. Fifteen superior officers are still interned. It is reported that General Haller desires immediate retirement from the army.

FARM AID BILL MEETS DEFEAT IN HOUSE VOTE

Haugen Price Stabilizing
Measure Called for Fund
of \$175,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The session-long drive of the corn belt to put through the House its federal marketing subsidy plan has failed. The House, after three weeks of floor debate, rejected the Haugen bill by a vote of 212 to 167. Agricultural legislation is still possible this session, but in the House only on the terms of those who opposed and defeated the Haugen measure, the plan demanded by the corn belt.

The House's action leaves the question to the Senate. While the House was endeavoring to obtain a parliamentary clearance to vote on the Haugen bill warning was being issued at the other end of the Capitol that the Senate would have to take the lead in this legislation.

Frank B. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, forecast that the House would not approve any farm relief legislation and advised them to be prepared to consider the issue. He declared that in the last month 60

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New England School Bands Meet in Contest of Melody

Throng Listens to Music on Common and Views
Parade Later Through Boston Streets

To the enormous entertainment and surprise of citizenry sunning itself luxuriously on Boston Common today a practically continuous band concert took place, arranged under the auspices of the New England Music Festival Association and participated in by approximately 2000 school children from all over New England.

This was the second annual New England school band and orchestra festival. Participants, ranging in age from children in elementary grades to the boys and girls of senior classes in high school, were dressed in a variety of brilliant and effective uniforms.

Two stands augmented the permanent Parkman Bandstand and the morning was given over to competitive selections played by bands manifestly well drilled for their appearance in an event of impressive dignity.

William C. Crawford, general director of the competition, was assisted by Joseph Gilden and Lloyds Loar. A large number of prizes had been offered, some by citizens of Boston especially interested in the development of organized music in

the public schools, and all prizes were to be awarded late this afternoon in the Boston Arena. Silver and bronze trophies were also offered by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music.

Come From Many Points

The early trains rolling into Boston discharged lively contingents of school children, their uniforms immaculately starched and gold-braided, from Fitchburg and Greenfield and numerous points in the Connecticut Valley from Springfield and Worcester and Framingham, from points in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

For every band whose members elected the more conservative uniform of white ducks, dark blue sweaters and sailor caps there were others who wore elaborate bright blue and gold uniforms similar to the attire affected by the Shrine Patrol, or smart, military looking white-braided red or purple bandstiffs, white ducks and stiff hats or yet, capped uniforms of dark blue and ruddy gold, with smartly tipped caps.

Upon stands A and B on the Common the Boys' Independent bands and school bands not concerned in the contest played two selections each. The Cambridge Rotary, Boy Scouts' band, bands from Lawrence, Mass., Quincy, Framingham, Beverly, Worcester, Plymouth and Lewiston, Me., were among these.

From 9 o'clock on S. A. Clute, director of instrumental music for the Rochester, N. Y., public schools, W. A. Barrington-Sargant and James Fulton, T. H. Rollinson, Thomas M. Carter, and F. Sordillo, contest director, were engaged in judging the contest for school bands playing on the Parkman bandstand. Thirteen bands participated in this event and since the selections were offered in a contest ranged from popular marches of the day to selections from such operas as "Martha," from waltzes of the older fashion to lively dances of

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

New Wellesleyites May Be "Flappers"

Admission of Trio Upsets All
College Traditions and
Regulations

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 22 (Special).—Upsetting all regulations and traditions, three new members of a class yet to be determined have just been permitted to matriculate at Wellesley College. While ordinarily maintaining a staid and decorous standard, it is whispered upon what is considered excellent authority that all three are "flappers," if not "high flyers."

The exception was made undoubtedly because of the fact that one of the new members comes from no less distinguished a family than the Anatidae, to which the illustrious Lamellirostral belong, and the other two are equally famous inasmuch as they both belong to the noted Gallinaceous family. It is understood that the two latter are sisters.

The high esteem in which the new members are held by the students is indicated by the fact that two of them have already been nicknamed "grams" and "Thibbe." To be sure the students are careful not to use the names too freely within hearing of the new members, who are nothing

more than the average taxpayer will have to pay less. When it is remembered that the total state tax is only \$12,000,000, the importance of single sums of \$1,500,000 or \$2,500,000 is recognized. However, when the totals of the estates above \$10,000,000 are remembered—around \$16,000,000—the sum received by the public does not seem so large.

Financial authorities interested in making the inheritance tax laws as strict and just as possible point out what they regard as the inequity of the situation in the present statute. The law as drawn is on a graduated scale, so that while an estate of \$1,000,000 pays at the rate of 6.25 per cent, one of \$10,000,000 pays 16 per cent. However, there the graduation stops, and although an estate may run up to \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 or \$60,000,000 it pays at the same rate as the \$10,000,000 estate.

Matter of Graduation

Authorities contend that if the theory of graduation is good from \$100,000 to \$10,000,000, it is just as good, if not better, above \$10,000,000. Perhaps the graduation should be at a less rate, so that the highest percentage would not be excessive, but many impartial tax experts can see no reason why it should stop altogether. Were the rate fixed above \$10,000,000 in a consistent way, it is pointed out, it would probably bring the public millions of dollars on such estates as the two already mentioned.

The new law takes its place on Massachusetts statutes on petition of Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, who followed the invitation of the Federal Government that states avail themselves of the opportunity to receive refunds from the federal levy. In case that the federal inheritance tax laws are repealed entirely, the new Massachusetts law becomes null and void.

Although the law is retroactive until February, it carries an emergency preamble which put it into effect immediately, no additional sums will flow into the public treasury until well into 1927. The Massachusetts state income tax laws, which allow the executor of an estate to deduct the estate tax from the 13 months in which to probate the estate, file his report, and make his payments. Hence, no payments will be required until the fall of 1927, although, where executors complete their work before the 13-month period, some payments may be looked for before that time.

RIFFIAN FEDERATION

REPORTED DISSOLVING

RABAT, French Morocco, May 22 (AP).—Reports received at army headquarters here are to the effect that the Rifian federation is dissolving. All reports, even after discounting native exaggerations, concur in this conclusion.

"The Spirit of '26" With Variations



A Fair Sample of How the Youngsters Stepped Out, Marching and Playing Like Veterans. This is the Martin School Band of Boston, Marching on the Common to Compete in the Annual Festival.

B. & M. PROGRAM WINS APPROVAL

\$13,000,000 Prior Preference
Stock, \$37,531,000 Bonds
Are Authorized

Authority to issue prior preference stock to the amount of \$13,000,000 and refunding bonds to the amount of \$37,531,000 was granted the Boston & Maine Railroad today by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, and thereby is ushered in what is planned to be the greatest era of development which the road has ever seen.

Expenditure of the proceeds which will be devoted to actual improvement in equipment, may be made only with the approval of state authorities.

In its petition the company asked for the right to issue \$43,522,000 in bonds. Holders of only \$37,531,000 of these securities agreed to the refunding plan, so the order of the Utilities Department was changed accordingly.

What Money Will Be Used For

The funds raised by the stock issue will be used in the building of terminal yards at Boston and Lowell Junction for new locomotives, additional trackage, construction of general offices in Cambridge, improvement of the Mystic wharf coal plant, and the purchase of gasoline rail cars and trailers. By these improvements it is expected to save large sums in operating expenses.

"We have caused a careful study to be made by our engineering division of these proposals," the order reads, "and we feel that on the whole the estimates of the company of the savings in operation expenses to be realized by the expenditures are reasonable."

"The petitioner has suggested that it is willing that the proceeds of the stock should only be expended from time to time and as approved by the department. In view of the foregoing, we see no reason why our approval should not be granted to the proposed issue."

In regard to the bonds, the road petitioned for the issue to the amount of \$43,522,000 for the purpose of refunding and retiring an equal amount of bonds outstanding. The new bonds would be convertible at par into shares of prior preference stock.

"The fact that the Legislature has provided that all of the prior preference stock shall be called, indicates the intention that this stock shall remain outstanding only so long as the financial interests of the railroad require it. Undoubtedly, if the railroad is successful, the stock will become popular and command, with its rate of return and its preferred position, a high price in the market. Consequently, it is but natural that its call will be resisted by its holders."

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Radio Watches to Pick Power and Accuracy Out of the Air

Waltham Engineer Foresees Period When Timepieces
Motivated and Synchronized on Same Wave-
length Will End "Slow Watch" Excuses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Development of a pocket watch which will be accurately synchronized, if not actually motivated, by electric impulses transmitted through the air from a central station is forecast by Olof Ohlson, chief engineer of the Waltham Watch Company. Mr. Ohlson who has been attending the annual meeting of the Horological Institute of America here, declares the possibility of a "radio watch" or "telechronometer" is not remote.

Building up the picture of the future in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ohlson envisaged millions of watches ticking peaceably in the breast pockets or upon the wrists of as many satisfied owners, and all drawing their motive power directly from some central radio-casting station.

"The impulses for motivating these watches of the future may very likely take the form of electric magnetic waves, sent out from 'telechron' companies," Mr. Ohlson explained. "The time may not be very remote when we shall be able to transmit energy by this means to operate watches without the aid either of a mainspring within them, or of a local battery."

"Energy Picked 'Off the Air'" Mr. Ohlson forecasts that this radio watch of the future will pick its energy "off the air," and will be synchronized so that, short of "static," the time will be scientifically accurate second by second. Companies may be formed solely for the purpose of radio-casting energy for these timepieces. The watches themselves will be, in effect, specialized radio receiving sets. Indeed, the watch repairer in the future, if Mr. Ohlson's view proves correct, may be a wireless engineer.

While not hazarding speculations on the actual details of the "telechron" watch, Mr. Ohlson contents himself with pointing out its likelihood, and indicating that already developments in kindred lines are opening the way for its arrival. Mr. Ohlson for 30 years has been connected with the Waltham Watch Company. He worked up to be head of its engineering force, from his start at the bottom in a \$2-a-day job. He has the imagination to look beyond the problems of the moment into the future. He points out that energy in small quantities is already being transmitted by radio through the air without the use of wires, and that already, too, time signals are being sent out.

In the field of wired telegraphy, companies are already "radio-casting time." Mr. Ohlson points out; that is, they have established a system of clocks which are electrically connected so that they may be accurately synchronized in accordance with the time signals from the Arlington Naval Observatory and kindred agencies. The Warren Watch Company, in Massachusetts, Mr. Ohlson says, is making what is described as "telechron" clocks which get their power from the domestic house current, instead of from a system of weights or an internal mainspring, and are so controlled as to be scientifically accurate. The watch of the future will be a "telechron," Mr. Ohlson says, but it will get its power by radio rather than over the wire.

Visualizes a Prompt Nation

Following this line of thought, Mr. Ohlson visualizes a nation that is prompt, punctual and precise. No longer will a late arrival blame his tardiness on his watch—rather, he will be synchronized! However, even in such a telechronical world, Mr. Ohlson agrees, occasional slips may occur. For example, a man on the street, asked for the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

LAUSANNE PACT ACTION PRESSED

Long Contest Predicted in
Senate—Mr. Borah to Lead
Ratification Forces

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—The Lausanne Treaty with Turkey is to be pressed for ratification at this session of Congress, William E. Borah (R., Idaho), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced after a conference with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State. Mr. Borah said he thought the treaty would be ratified, but Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, the Democratic leader, and other opponents of the measure disagreed with him, and predicted a long contest if it is brought forward.

Mr. Kellogg called on Mr. Borah at the Capitol and also held a long conference with Senator Charles Curtis, Kansas, the Republican leader, who declined to discuss what transpired.

No New Development

Mr. Borah said there had been no development in the Near East that caused a decision to press the treaty, that from the first he had taken the view that it should be disposed of at this session.

Some senators predicted that the Senate would be in session at least until Aug. 1 in an effort is made to get action on the treaty. Others said the contest would be carried through the entire summer if necessary.

"I am sure the treaty will not be ratified at this session," Mr. Robinson said, "and I am doubtful that it ever will be ratified."

Views of Opponents

A similar view was expressed by William H. King (D., Utah), who waged a long fight against the pact before the Foreign Relations Committee. He declared that because of its manifest injustices it should not be ratified, and added that the State Department would be better served by the people by protecting Americans in Mexico than in trying to "foist" such a treaty on the country.

Senator George H. Moses (R., New Hampshire), also expressed the opinion that the treaty could not be ratified.

"I voted to report it out of the Foreign Relations Committee," he said, "but I believe there are more than enough votes to reject it."

MR. HUGHES DECLINES

TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP).—Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State and one-time Governor of New York State, has issued a statement saying he is not a prospective candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. His name had been put forward informally at a meeting of the Republican State Committee here.

Monday's
MONITOR

BRITISH MINERS ARE ORGANIZING FAMILY RELIEF

Failure of Peace Proposals Expected to Prolong Coal Strike Several Weeks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 22.—The colliery owners' reply to Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, following close on the miners' rejection of the wage section of the Prime Minister's proposals for a resumption of work by 1,000,000 men who have been idle since May 1 has completed the breakdown of the new effort to end the coal stoppage. Today in Great Britain, despite the Whitehouse holidays, there is gloom in industrial and commercial circles. The members of the miners' national delegate conference and the mine owners have returned to their homes in the coal fields.

Contrary to expectations, the Prime Minister did not invite either side to meet him to consider the meaning and effect of the rejection of his peace plan. The miners' executive received only formal acknowledgment of their resolution.

Funds Are Low
Mr. Baldwin held a brief consultation with the Minister of Labor and left London for Chequers, where he intends to rest until the middle of next week. The miners have given no hint that alternative proposals may be put forward, or of any future action, and the miners' leaders announce their intention to devote themselves to the organization relief for miners' families, in the belief that the struggle will continue some weeks longer.

Although the men are without strike pay in South Wales, Nottinghamshire and Durham, while the funds are very low in several other districts, past experience has shown that in such circumstances the miners exhibit a capacity for extraordinary endurance matched by no other class of workers in Great Britain.

The federation executive has appealed to the railwaymen and transport workers to refuse to carry coal but after the disillusionment of the general strike there is little likelihood of a wide response by sympathetic action which might result in a renewal of industrial strife and chaos. Therefore, with heavy stocks of coal available for transport to the centers where the need is greatest it will be possible to maintain most of the industries in activity, apart from the iron furnaces and steel works.

Loss of Trade Inevitable
Nevertheless, a serious loss of production and trade is inevitable if the conflict is allowed to drag on.

The general public still looks trustfully to Mr. Baldwin to find some way out of the impasse and his response will be eagerly awaited when Parliament re-assembles after the Whit Sunday holiday. The uncompromising attitude taken up by the owners as well as the miners constitutes a formidable obstacle to peace. While the miners refuse to consider immediate wage reductions in return for what they regard as inadequate guarantees that the reorganization measures will be carried through, they are reinforced in this attitude by the owners' refusal to admit the accuracy of the Samuel commission's declaration that far-reaching measures of reorganization are necessary.

The owners' reply denies that any possible changes in organization or selling arrangements can affect more than a fringe of the industry or produce any substantial economies. It is reaffirmed emphatically that production costs can only be reduced by a reversion to the eight-hour day, coupled with a wage reduction which would not exceed 10 per cent in the worst districts. The commission's declaration that difficulty would be experienced in selling the product of an increased output and that all uneconomic mines should be closed in the process of adaptation to restricted world demands is not accepted by the owners, who contend that with lower production costs more employment and ultimately higher earnings would be found for all mine workers.

Political Interference
Finally, the owners demand complete freedom from political interference either by legislative or administrative action, and attribute the present economic condition of the industry to political interference during and since the war. With this

sharp conflict in view between the owners and the commission, on the one hand, and the miners' stubborn resistance to preliminary wage reductions on the other, the position of the Government is rendered extremely difficult, and in political circles the belief is expressed that the inclination of the ministers will be to let the conflict take its course for the present.

The inside story of how Mr. Baldwin's self-effacement helped to end the general strike is told in today's "New Statesman" as follows: "What actually happened it seems was this. The Prime Minister, Lord Birkenhead, and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland were fighting desperately for peace, while a section of the Cabinet, led by Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Bridgeman, were itching for a fight. The peace party succeeded in arranging terms based on the royal commission's report, upon which the strike would be called off, and the miners left if they would not agree to fight alone."

Mr. Baldwin Triumphs
"With these terms they returned in triumph to the Cabinet room, only to find Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain in charge and a clear majority in favor of war at all costs."

The Baldwin-Birkenhead terms were, accordingly, turned down, and when the Prime Minister proposed, nevertheless, to go forward with the negotiations and avert a strike, he was faced with the immediate resignation of seven of his colleagues—Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain, William C. Bridgeman, L. C. M. S. Amery, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and one other of whose identity we are not sure. So he gave way, of course, but excuses may perhaps be found for an utterly exhausted man who, having fought the trade unions for days and nights, found himself called upon at the last moment to fight his own colleagues.

"Mr. Churchill was the villain of the piece. He is reported to have remarked that he thought 'a little blood letting' would be all to the good. Whether he actually used this phrase or not there is no doubt about his tireless efforts to seize a providential opportunity for a fight."

The "New Statesman" adds that when the strike ended Mr. Baldwin "had regained control of his Cabinet and had acquired so enormous a personal popularity in the country that he could afford to let all his colleagues resign if they wanted to. He took charge of affairs without consulting anybody and without any Cabinet authorization—which would certainly not have been forthcoming from the fight-to-a-finish section. He declared peace and insisted upon peace."

Services Curtailed
In view of the gravity of the coal situation, the railways generally announce a reduction in service—the Southern Railways as much as one-third over Whit Sunday, despite the holiday rush. An explanation of the railways' position regarding curtailed services and the failure to reinstate thousands of men since the general strike is made public today as follows: "The railway companies would be only too glad to be in a position to take back the whole of their employees. The circumstances at present, however, are such as to render this course impossible. To begin with, the dispute in the coal industry and the consequent closing down of many large industries have reduced traffic on the railways and thrown out of employment tens of thousands of men. Apart from this, it is absolutely necessary that the railway companies should reduce their passenger service in order to economize coal, so as to enable them to carry out the essential services as long as the coal dispute lasts. This reduction of services inevitably throws out of work a still further number of men."

Constructive Proposal
A constructive suggestion to end the "unhappy crisis" in the mining industry is made today by the Bank Officers' Guild, a corporate body whose members hold varying political and social views, but who are

Fenway Flower Shoppe
DECORATORS
Flowers For All Occasions
Adjoining Symphony Hall
10% Discount to members of The Christian Science Monitor.
251 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Back Bay 5835

Longwood Sweets
RUBY J. ALLEN
1624 Beacon Street, Brookline
Home Made Candy
and Salted Nuts
Send for circular
Open Sundays 12-1 and 4-9 P. M.

Announcement

We are pleased to announce to readers of The Christian Science Monitor that

Mr. Joseph C. Palmer

has joined our staff to take charge of the MEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT. At his new post Mr. Palmer invites you to visit him. His knowledge of shoes and shoe fitting will help you to be fitted properly.

..

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

49-51 Temple Place

Boston, Mass.

united in the desire to advance the public good. A letter, signed by the executive of the guild, sent jointly to the Prime Minister, the Trade Union Congress, the Miners' Federation, and the Coal Owners' Association, offers "adequate machinery for a curtailment of the misunderstanding and suspicion which underlie most industrial disputes."

The letter recommends, first, that parliamentary powers be taken to set up in every industry a "Whitley Council." Second, that all agreements reached shall have legal sanction and bind all parties in the industry. Third, that all agreements be precise, made public, and lodged with the Minister of Labor.

Fourth, that the councils consider the interests of the industry as a whole and not merely wages and working conditions. Fifth, that in case of a disagreement involving the danger of a stoppage a selected board and an independent arbitrator shall investigate the merits of the dispute and the points at issue, and report within a specified time to the Minister of Labor, and no strike shall be legal until two more weeks have elapsed for formal publication of the reasons for the impasse, and the efforts to reach a settlement.

FRANCE IS GENEROUS IN COUNTERFEIT CASE

By Special Cable
BUDAPEST, May 22.—Much of the animosity against France which was aroused here during the trial of those accused of forging francs should disappear as a result of the generous action by the Banque de France, announced by Dr. Auer that only one franc damage will be claimed. The counterfeiters admitted that the forgery was aimed partly at France, which was held mainly responsible for the Trianon Treaty, and popular opinion has tended to support these men on the grounds of patriotic motives. For France, therefore, to turn around and, through Dr. Auer, recognize the Hungarian Government's intention to prosecute the forgers and demand only one franc is to take most of the sting out of the situation.

BROOKLYN ARMY BASE TO PAY \$2,105,239.54

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 22.—The city of New York has agreed to accept \$2,105,239.54 for its share in the property on which the army base in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, is situated, according to an announcement just made by William A. Degroot, federal attorney here. Litigation over the acquisition of this property by the Government has been going on for several years, and the settlement is on the basis of a payment to the city of \$2 a square foot.

The estimated value of the site, including the plant erected on it by the Government, is approximately \$40,000,000. The property extends from Fifty-eighth Street to Sixty-fourth Street on the Bay Ridge waterfront.

SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST.
MOSCOW, May 21 (P)—The executive of the International Society for Aid of Revolutionaries has wired instructions to all its branches to protest against execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, who are now awaiting sentence for murder in Massachusetts. The executive declares the two men have proved their innocence, and that their execution would be "an unheard-of crime."

Gentlemen's Hats
of Every Description
Cleaned, Blocked, and Retrimmed
HAND, the Hatter
44 La Grange Street Boston
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Split Sennit
SAILORS
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"FLATFOOT" STRAWS
With Plain or Fancy Bands
\$2.50

"FACILO" STRAWS \$3.00
"The Stiff Brim Straw—With the Soft Brim Fit." Plain and Fancy Bands!
Your "MALLORY" Is Here.
The Easiest Fitting Stiff Brim Hat Made Is the
MALLORY
"FLEXELT" - - \$5.00
Feels Fine Where Head and Hat Combine. The Flexible Braid Next to the Crown Does Away with That Uncomfortable Feeling.

THE MALLORY
"CENTURY" - - \$4.00
HIGH CLASS IMPROVED SENNIT
Best of All in the "MALLORY" Is the
MILAN TAN - - \$8.00
"PREMIER"
A REAL SOFT BRIM MILAN—So Easy on the Head
Note—All MALLORY Hats Are Hand Made and Bear the Union Label

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THE OLDEST HAT AND GLOVE STORE IN BOSTON
Established 1814
71-79 Hanover Street, Opposite Portland Street, Boston
OPEN EVENINGS

ARMS DEBATES SATISFACTORY

Disarmament Committee to Meet in Plenary Session—Viewpoints Merging

GENEVA, May 22.—The work of the drafting committee of nine members appointed by the preparatory disarmament committee has proceeded so satisfactorily that it is expected that a plenary meeting of the committee can be held on Monday, and that after submitting various technical questions to the two technical subcommittees, it will then adjourn to await the answer of the experts. Of the seven questions with one supplementary, four so far have been considered and an agreement reached, though not without some strong debating.

The first part of question two: "Is it practicable to limit the war strength of a country, or must any measure of disarmament be confined to a peace strength?" has provided throughout the meetings the most fruitful source of differences between the French and British viewpoints. The drafting committee had really agreed that it was impossible to limit war strength, and the problem was what can you limit?

The broad answer to this problem was peace strength, but it was decided that the further question regarding the extent to which peace strength could be limited, should be referred to the military subcommittee. An agreement was also reached between the French and British viewpoints regarding the important fourth question, namely, what constitutes offensive and defensive armaments. It was decided that probably there was only a very restricted class of armaments which was purely defensive.

This question was referred to the military subcommittee together with the further issue raised, namely, whether certain forces were not in their nature purely defensive, as for example the Swiss Army.

Viscount Cecil, speaking to the press, stated that naval, air and military disarmament would have more or less to be treated as a whole, though it was obviously impossible to weigh up a cruiser with a battalion of soldiers. The classification adopted for naval disarmament would be the same as at Washington.

ZINOVIEFF LECTURES ON BRITISH STRIKE

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, May 22.—Gregory Zinovieff was noisily greeted with shouts of "Long live the Communist International!" "Long live the British strikers," as he began a lecture on "British Events and a World Revolution" in the Moscow circus. Mr. Zinovieff reckoned England was suffering from 10 weak points, among which he mentioned the increasingly passive trade balance, loss of political and economic

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MANY NATIONS MEET IN LONDON

Two Hundred Delegates Attend Commercial Parliamentary Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 22.—An Afghan ex-Governor, two members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly at Angora, half a dozen members of the Japanese House of Peers, are included among the delegates now beginning to assemble in London for the International Commercial Parliamentary Conference which will open in the House of Lords on Tuesday next. Other countries represented include Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States and several of the British dominions.

STRESEMANN OBJECTS TO CONFISCATION

Ex-Royalists' Property Plebiscite Discussed in Berlin

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 22.—The Reich's committee of the German People's Party with Dr. Gustav Stresemann in the chair, held a meeting recently, chiefly to discuss the preparations for opposing the measures for a plebiscite on the confiscation of the ex-royalists' property. A resolution was passed that an appeal should be issued to the adherents of the party to oppose the plebiscite in every possible way, and to explain to the people its threatening nature. The German People's Party pledged itself to non-participation in the plebiscite. Absolute confiscation was held contrary to moral right and the Constitution. It is contended that if the plebiscite results, as the Left parties desire, it would be a dangerous precedent and the initial step to Bolshevism. The board of the Democratic Party also met, and after a long discussion, although entirely against confiscation, resolved that each member party must follow his own conscience.

In the meantime, the Communists are endeavoring to propagandize by all the means in their power. Sunday demonstrations on a large scale are announced. It is stated that 30,000 so-called Red front fighters will march from the country. Measures will be taken by the police to prevent friction, as the nationalist organizations are also alert.

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ESTONIA GIVES SUBSIDY FOR OIL

Research Encouraged Into Methods of Utilizing Shale Products

TALLIN, Estonia, May 6 (Special Correspondence)—Owing to the ever-increasing importance of local oil shale products, such as fuel oil, motor spirits, lubricants, asphalt, etc., on the home market, the Estonian Government have provided in the budget for 1926-27 a substantial subsidy to the oil shale research laboratory at the University of Tartu (Dorpat), in order to enable the laboratory to carry out extensive experiments for the improvement of the methods of utilizing oil shale and its products.

Bearing in mind that Estonia possesses vast deposits of high grade oil shale, the development of this research laboratory is expected to prove of great technical value, and also to be very helpful to the existing state and private oil shale mines in their activities.

The progress made during recent years in the oil shale industry of Estonia is highly satisfactory, and the results already obtained are in excess of what was originally anticipated at such an early stage. Interest has been mainly concentrated in research on the properties of shale oil and on the problem of its distillation, as the exploitation of oil shale direct as fuel is not as remunerative as the use of the oil derived from it.

The experience gained in the construction of distillation retorts and generators has already given good results, and further developments are anticipated. At present the Estonian railways and nearly all the works and factories consume oil shale as fuel, instead of coal; cement is even manufactured with oil shale, this being considered as a very valuable technical achievement.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AIDS JEWS
NEW YORK, May 22 (P)—A check for \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. has been received by the United Jewish Campaign which seeks to raise \$5,000,000 in New York City for the relief for Jews in Europe.

MEXICO WARNS ALIEN PROTESTANT PASTORS

MEXICO CITY, May 22 (P)—Adalberto Tejeda, Mexican Minister of the Interior, has issued a statement saying that all foreign Protestant ministers who fail to comply with the Constitution and laws of the country will be deported. This is considered to mean that all foreign ministers, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, must cease religious activities or leave the country.

Monday we will place on sale 200 new TWILL COATS for WOMEN

A special purchase that brings coats comparable with those we have sold this season from \$59.50 to \$65. The sale price is

\$49.50

We have confidence that these coats are the kind fashionable women will wear in town and country this summer. Twill is very much a fabric favorite in Paris. It is light in weight. It sheds dust readily. It gives good wear. These coats are made of the same quality twill that goes into the making of the more expensive coats. They come in straight, slenderizing styles and in the most wanted colors: Copenhagen, tan, gray, navy blue, and black. Many are trimmed with natural gray or tan squirrel. There are 200 of them. You will find them on the 4th floor. Sizes 36 to 46.

SUMMER EVENING WRAPS for WOMEN
\$165 to \$265

One - of - a - kind wraps, made of tafeta, metal brocades, embroidered Georgette, or black velvet. Most of them are cape models reaching to the hem of the dress. Trimmings include ermine, fox or flutings of ribbon. Colors featured are gold, rose, orange, banana, blue and silver, and ciel blue.

SILK COATS, for WOMEN
\$78 to \$185

Coats to wear over light dresses for afternoon and social affairs. They are made of faille or satin in straight slenderizing lines or with new circular godet treatment. Most of them are trimmed with fur collars. We have plenty of black as well as navy blue, gray and tan.

CLOTH COATS for WOMEN
\$39.50 to \$265

A distinctive collection of one- and few-of-a-kind dress coats in Linton's imported wools, Rodier's fabrics and allover embroidered materials, as well as Mandelberg's top coats in imported mixtures. Many of the dress coats are trimmed with fox, mole, squirrel, or antelope. Priced according to style.

WHITE COATS for WOMEN
\$65 to \$165

There are straight tailored models for sports, and dress coats richly furred with sheared coney, kit fox or hare. Materials include at one price or another imported wools, novelty embroidered fabrics, rayon-and-wool mixtures, and Linton's imported wools.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

HOUSE BUILDING APPLICATIONS INVOLVE \$9,013,850 IN APRIL

Massachusetts Residential Supply and Demand Nearer Equalization Than for Several Years—Walpole Industry Helps Employees Finance Homes

Residence building in Massachusetts is being maintained at a rate which promises a nearer equalization between demand and supply than there has been for several years. The aggregate value represented by applications for permits for construction filed in 35 states in this State for April was \$19,923,214. Of these applications, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries, those for the erection of new residential buildings amounted to \$9,013,850, or 45.2 per cent of the total.

The statistics bureau reports that applications were filed for the erection of 1170 buildings to be used for homes for people. The plans show that these 1170 structures will provide homes for 18,618 families. There will be built 718 one-family houses; 705 two-family houses and multi-family buildings which will make homes for 374 families. In addition buildings for stores will have apartments for 17 families.

Permits Increase
Building applications for April show that the total of \$19,923,214 to be expended in the work exceeds by 41 per cent the aggregate for March which was \$14,126,770. The bureau computes this to be families, 8.3 per cent more than the total amount for April of last year which was \$21,721,406.

During the first four months in 1926, applications were filed for 2599 new residences planned to provide accommodations for 4565 families. The bureau reports indicate that in these buildings there will be made a total investment of \$24,650,278. The April returns included a number of large projects, among them the following: Attleboro, one amusement place, \$160,000; Boston, one office building and garage for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, \$1,600,000; two schools, \$265,000; and one church, \$175,000; Medford, one college dormitory, \$200,000; Melrose, one school, \$125,000; and Somerville, one school, \$150,000.

The number of applications filed in April, 1926, for new non-residential buildings was 1575, of which the estimated cost was \$7,943,935. The principal items were: Boston, one public garage, \$23,600; 12 office buildings, \$1,673,325; 104 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$1,605,700; 1161 private garages, \$322,597; five schools, \$606,000; 28 factories, bakeries, and other workshops, \$416,725; four amusement places, \$285,522; and three churches, \$235,000.

In North Walpole and Norwood, building of homes by employees of Bird & Co. has been known for years because of the unusual encouragement the firm is giving through its arrangements to finance these undertakings. When an employee desires to build he can obtain a loan ranging in value from \$150 to \$500.

The Walpole Home Building Company, of which Charles Sumner Bird is president, promises its employees that when they want either to buy or build a home, it will show them the first mortgage at 6 per cent can easily be obtained. To make the carrying of the house still easier, the firm through the Walpole Home Building Company takes second mortgages at 4 and 5 per cent.

It is announced that the Walpole Home Building Company is not a profit-making organization, but it does meet its expenses, even charging but 5 per cent for the money it lends on second mortgages.

In the Walpole Home Building Supplement to the Neponset Review, the company explains in attractive manner the whole plan for financing \$4000, \$5000 and \$8000 homes for its employees.

What a home means to a family, what a garden for vegetables and flowers means, what trees mean and a lawn before the house, the Walpole company tells its employees and it adds how much better citizens home make, both in town, county, state and nation.

A party of Massachusetts real estate men will leave Boston June 3 for Tulsa, Okla., to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards on June 8. The group will visit Washington, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, arriving in Tulsa on Monday. The convention which opens on Tuesday, June 8, will last five days, during which the Tulsa real estate men will provide evening entertainment.

On Friday the delegates will be taken on a sight-seeing tour to neighboring oil fields, and to the 101 ranch, where a barbecue will be held. The group will return Sunday to Chicago, where they will visit for a day. The local convention committee includes Frank B. Halloran of Boston, chairman; David Frye of Salem, Edward H. Neasey of Brockton, Arthur G. Taylor of Springfield and Parker Webb of Boston.

Building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the week ended May 18, 1926, showed considerable decline over figures for a corresponding period of the previous year, according to statistics of building and engineering operations, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. During the week ended May 18, 1926, \$3,300 were expended in New England for construction as compared with \$12,425,500 for 1925 and \$11,313,500 for the week ended May 18, 1924.

Contracts awarded during the week ended May 19, and those for a corresponding period during the past 25 years follow:

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EXPORT CONFERENCE OUTLINED
TO SPEED NEW ENGLAND TRADE

Two-Day Forum, Conducted by Federal and Industrial Specialists, Will Be Fourth Held by Chamber—
Program Ranges From Sales to Credits

Commerce, in all its phases, from basic fundamentals to routing the merchandise to foreign countries, financing it, laws of foreign countries and customs regulations, will be thoroughly discussed from a viewpoint of expanding New England's foreign trade, at the two-day New England Foreign Trade Conference at the Copley-Plaza, May 26 and 27. It is to be the fourth annual conference of its kind, and is aimed to provide for New England exporters and importers a background of experience and information upon which each may base the solution of his own problems.

Sponsoring the conference are the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Export Club of the chamber. The honorary chairman of the conference is Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts. The honorary vice-chairman are the governors of all the other New England states, and Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston. Charles E. Spencer Jr., of the First National Bank of Boston, is the chairman, assisted by three vice-chairmen as follows: W. Irving Bullard, W. P. Ayer and Edwin C. Johnson. The latter is president of the New England Export Club.

Speakers of more than local reputation in the business, commercial and industrial fields have arranged to address the conference. After the opening ceremonies and general meeting, will divide into five groups, each to follow the following divisions: export elements, packing and transportation, credits and finance, sales promotion and import.

First announcement of the complete program was made by the chairman of the conference today. It shows that nine distinct phases of foreign trade will be discussed by experts from the United States and of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington, headed by Dr. Julius Klein, director. Most of the officials are division chiefs of the bureau. These speakers are scattered through the two-day program where their experience will be of the most benefit.

Export Possibilities
Opening of the conference at 10 a. m. on May 26, by Charles E. Spencer Jr., chairman, will be followed by a welcome by Governor Fuller, greetings by Mayor Nichols and the opening address by Paul T. Cherington of New York, vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson Company, on "The Why of New England Exports." Gardner L. Harding, assistant secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Co., are to address the conference luncheon.

From 2 to 4 p. m. the conference will be given over to the division meetings and from 4 to 6 p. m. a commodity conference period, for discussion on trade topics with the Government experts, including shoes, leather, hardware, textiles, etc. Dinner at 6:30 will be followed by two general addresses by Louis K. Liggett and Walton L. Crocker, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Group sessions will occupy most of the second day's activities of the conference, the only general session being at noon, when Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will speak on "What Are the Obstacles to Our Foreign Trade?" The group session under the title "Export Elements" will be under direction of the New England Export Club, the first day's discussion being on "What to Sell and Where to Sell It." E. C. Johnson will be the leader of this session, when the following speakers will address the group: V. E. Parmenter, export manager of the Dennison Mfg. Company of Framingham, on "Analysis of Product and Market," Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "Sources of Information," E. H. Allen, assistant treasurer of the President Suspenders Company of Shirley, on "Channels of Distribution."

Modern Savings
This same group, on the second day of the conference, will discuss at the morning session "How to Export the Order," under the leadership of J. H. Reddy, export manager of Lovell & Covel Company. Subjects and speakers will be: W. M. McKim, combination export manager, Cambridge, on "Office Documentation"; A. J. Kelley, Boston manager of D. C. Andrews & Co., on "Freight Forwarding"; C. J. Mooney, export manager of the Filson-Apley Rubber Company, Hudson, on "Packing Considerations."

The final topic of this group in the afternoon of May 27 will be "Where to Secure Payment," under the leadership of E. C. Johnson, president of the Export Club. Speakers: R. B. Currier, credit manager of the Walworth Company, on "Credit Investigation"; H. C. McDuffie, assistant manager of the foreign department of the First National Bank of Boston, on "Drafts and Collections"; Gay H. Nason, export manager of the Hood Rubber Products Company, on "Service and Follow Up."

Packing and transportation will be considered in three sessions, the first under the title "Economic Packing," under the leadership of F. H. Tate, publisher of Packing and Shipping. At this session a motion picture entitled "Packing" will be shown by T. J. King of the Gerrard Wire Tying Machine Company.

A. H. Silber of George Frost & Co. will talk on "Packing as a Sales Help." T. E. Lyons, chief of the packing section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will give the delegates hints on packing.

This group will consider "Documentation Simplified" at the morning session May 27, under leadership of H. W. Hanson, assistant to the president of the Sterling Motor Truck Company, and the following talks will be made: G. L. Richards of the marine department of the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, on "Blanket Marine Insurance"; G. H. Falvey of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, on "Time Factors," and an address on the same rules.

That evening the group will talk "How to Route" with the following

ing speakers: A. J. Kelley of D. C. Andrews & Co., on "New England Steamship Sailings and Trampshipments"; S. G. Spear, vice-president of the Wiggins Terminal, Inc., on "Terminal Problems"; T. H. Walsh of Rogers & Webb, shipping agents, on "What the American Lines Are Doing for New England Exports."

Credit Efficiency
Credits and finance group will consider "How Credits Are Found" at its first session, led by W. I. Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank. Speakers: A. S. Hillier, chief commercial intelligence division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "Original Sources of Credit"; R. J. Collins, credit manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, on "Other Credit Reports"; William M. McKim, combination export manager, Cambridge, on "Credit Insurance."

W. G. Meader, vice-president of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, will lead the group in the morning session May 27, and the title "How Banks Help." Speakers: P. D. Keating of the Atlantic National Bank, on "What They Do"; B. L. Bragg Jr., of the Union Trust Company Springfield, on "What the Inland Banks Do"; and E. W. Hatch of the First National Bank, on "What They Do Not Do."

That afternoon, the general topic "Variations in Sales Terms," will be discussed, led by W. G. Meader, export manager of the Indian Motor cycle Company, Springfield. Speakers: S. H. Cross of F. H. Smith Company, on "Europe"; W. A. Sholten, of the First National Bank of Boston, on "Latin America"; K. H. Scott of Parker, Peabody and Knox, on "Asia," and an address on "Australia and New Zealand."

Sales promotion group, at the first session, will discuss "Sales Control," led by William Cowan, sales manager of Bliss Fabry & Co., with the following speakers: G. W. Pennefather, of the J. Walter Thompson Company, on "Scientific Export Sales Analysis"; W. W. Duncan of the Hood Rubber Products Company, on "Checking Sales Appropriations"; W. A. Vollmer, publisher of International Trade Review, Inc., on "Relations With Foreign Agents"; R. O. MacKendrick of Taunton, whose subject has not yet been announced.

The next session of this group will be led by W. P. F. Ayer, of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, entitled "Recap Market Campaigns." Speakers: W. G. Hildebrand of New York on "New Advertising Ideas," E. T. Russell of New York on "Successful Marketing Campaigns," P. W. Thayer of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration on "Modern Sales Policies."

The final session of this group will be entitled "Laws of Foreign Countries," led by F. L. Emery, of Emery, Booth, Janey and Parney. Speakers: C. J. Jenkins, chief of the Division of Commercial Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "A Legal Background—Foreign Taxes"; Preston Upham of the same firm, as Mr. Emery, on "Foreign Patents."

Import group will first discuss "Where to Look for Raw Materials," led by E. B. Terhune, publisher of the Boot and Shoe Recorder. Speakers: Prof. G. B. Roobach of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, on "The Need for Co-operative Buying"; Alexander Kendall of Dower, Hunnewell Company, on "Function of the Import House"; and an address on "Direct versus Indirect Buying."

Under the heading, "Import of Manufactured Products," led by F. J. Carr of Jones, McDuffie & Stratton, the following speakers will talk: J. S. Murphy of the Stickney & Poor Spice Company, on "Purchasing Specifications"; Harold Rice, president of the Steamship Freight & Customs Brokers Association of Boston, on "Routing Shipments," and John Bollinger, of the National Shawmut Bank, on "Financing."

Willard W. Luffkin, Collector of Customs at the Port of Boston, will speak on "What To Do," under the general subject "Customs Suggestions," the leader of which will be R. T. Hale, president of the Importers and Traders Association. J. F. Lockett, customs lawyer, will talk on "Customs Law."

Of the Government experts who are to address the conference, four are natives of this section. In addition to being specially familiar with commercial conditions in New England.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL
PLANS GRADUATION

Domestic Science and Arts
Alumnae Begin Reunions

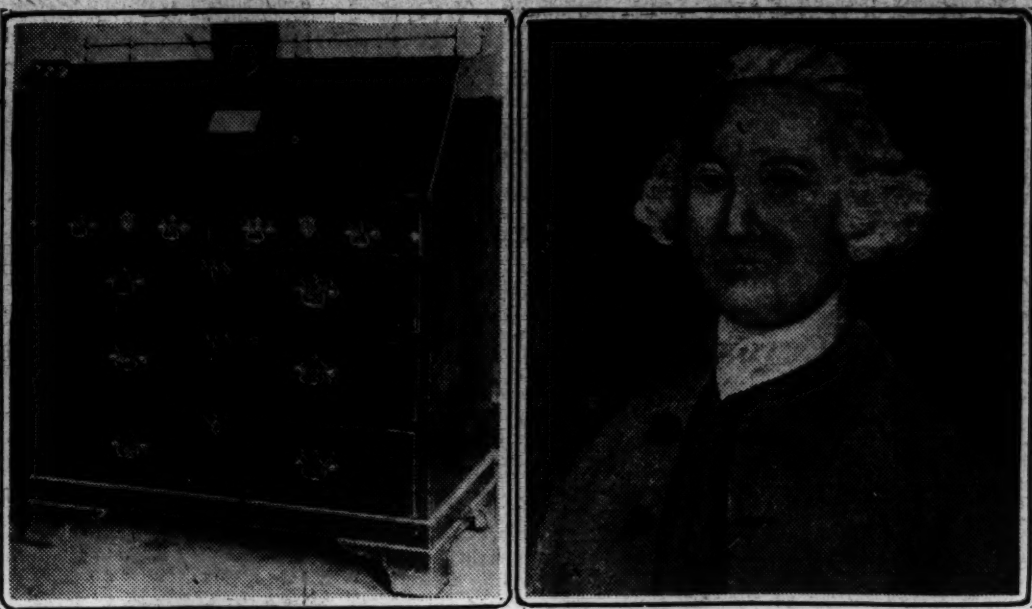
Members of the thirty-seventh graduating class of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, who have their formal commencement next Friday morning in Lamson Hall at the 40 Berkeley Street residence, when diplomas presented by Miss A. Josephine Forehand, the school's director, will be given to 39 graduates in the domestic science course, and 18 graduates in domestic arts.

This afternoon a week of reunions for former graduates and social affairs for this year's class begins with a party in Lamson Hall for the benefit of the Boston Y. W. C. A. building fund.

The annual alumnae dinner will be held at the Twentieth Century Club this evening, with Miss Isabel Osborne, president since 1925, presiding. Miss Osborne, who is a teacher of chemistry in the school, is a graduate of the class of 1899.

Besides the usual style show and exhibit of the handwork of the art students on Wednesday afternoon, through the courtesy of the International Institute, costumes from Poland, Italy, Syria, Armenia, and two from Russia, one ancient, the other a modern peasant dress, will be worn by girls of the school of domestic science. Miss Marguerite Schock, assistant to the International Institute executive, is responsible for the sequence.

Mementos of America's First Grand Master of Masons



Mahogany Desk Used by Henry Price, and His Painting, Both in Henry Price Lodge Rooms at Charlestown.

MASTER MASONS PAY TRIBUTE
TO MEMORY OF HENRY PRICE

Annual Journey Made to Townsend, Where Services of Respect Are Held at Memorial to First Provincial Grand Master of Masons in America

Three hundred Master Masons paid tribute this afternoon to the memory of the first Provincial Grand Master of Masons in America at Townsend, 40 miles northwest of Boston.

For the fourth consecutive year in the 68 of his career, Henry Price, Ancient Free and Accepted Master of Charlestown, held memorial exercises near the first Grand Master's old home, LeRoy H. Gregory of Lincoln, Worcester, who was in charge of the exercises which were open to the public.

The chaplain of the lodge, Rev. Roger F. Elz, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Charlestown, delivered the formal oration recalling the workmanlike and industrious career of the first Provincial Grand Master, and the respect in which he was held in Boston and this entire section of the Colony of Massachusetts. He described the Grand Master's personal affiliation both at the making of Masons and institution of lodges.

An impressive ceremony was held by the Rev. Harold Hanson, associate chaplain, offered an invocation, then Worshipful Master Gregory placed a wreath of flowers tied with a Henry Price streamer at the base of the monument and Bugler Tucker of the Charlestown Navy Yard, a member of Henry Price Lodge, sounded "taps" and the ceremony was concluded.

Masons from St. Paul's and Caleb Butler lodges of Ayer and from all the other lodges of the Third Masonic District were present through invitation of Henry Price Lodge, 418 North Main Street, Ayer, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, was Worshipful Master Gregory's special guest of honor.

Members of Henry Price Lodge, more than 100, in number, left Charlestown Masonic Temple for Townsend shortly before 11 a. m. after a long line of automobiles. The memorial exercises today were the second held by Worshipful Master Gregory, Leonard W. Marsden, Master of Henry Price Lodge, 1922-24, initiated the practice of holding annual memorial exercises in honor of the first Provincial Grand Master whose name they took for their lodge.

Dedicated 50 Years Ago
The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts dedicated the Henry Price memorial some 50 years ago. In the corridor leading to the Grand Lodge headquarters in Boston Masonic Temple is a state memorial which antedated that at Townsend by more than 100 years.

Interesting to Masons is the solid mahogany desk which Henry Price used when he was Provincial Grand Master in New England and then in America. It stands in the anteroom to the lodge room in Charlestown. It may have been at this desk that Henry Price wrote the Masonic dispensation that gave Pennsylvania regular and duly constituted Masonry and where the commission making Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia styled "The Henry Price Medal." It is an honor highly esteemed by Masons in Massachusetts as its bestowal is entirely optional with the Grand Lodge and donated only to a Mason who has conducted himself for a half century with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

The Grand Lodge decided to add this distinction to the careers of Masons who had been members in good standing for 50 years and earned honorable distinction. Many were bestowed at that time and since then every year other Masons have received the honor. The granting of these medals is at the discretion of the Grand Master.

There are few Masonic mementos which attract more respectful and interested attention and careful scrutiny on the part of Masonic pilgrims from near and far as they visit the

Charlestown Masonic Temple than this venerable desk, the great china blue-patterned platter presented 1 1/2 years ago to the lodge by Charles Price Woodcock, a descendant, and the fading painting of the man invested to first wield officially the trowel and apply the square, and compass to the adjustment of fraternal society in the colonies.

Tracing Early History
Largely through the indefatigable researches in the records in the



Henry Price Medal, Which is Awarded to Masons of 50 Years' Membership.

archives of Freemasonry made by Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, the undisputed honor of being acknowledged to have been the first Grand Master of Masons in America has come to Henry Price.

Records have been produced to show that "the first dispensation granted in England to any of the colonies of Great Britain in America" was "Daniel Cox, Esq., of New Jersey." The Duke of York, then Grand Master of Masons in Great Britain, conferred this honor on Mr. Cox, but Worshipful Brother Johnson shows in "His Beginnings of Masonry in America" that the title and office did not become operative in the Colonies until Henry Price, in July of 1733, was made first Provincial Grand Master of New England, and two years later first Provincial Grand Master in America, by the Grand Lodge of England. Viscount Montague was the appointing Grand Master in England.

The first act of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Henry Price, was to form a Provincial Grand Lodge which he did at the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston with Andrew Belcher, Thomas Kennedy, John Quane, Henry Hope, Frederick Hamilton, John McNeill, Peter Hull, Matthew Young, John

Waddell and Howard Ellis present before he read his commission. Eight Masons were then initiated. With this start in regular and duly constituted Masonry, the new Grand Master constituted New England's oldest lodge, St. John's, which has come down through the years. Henry Hope was chosen master of the first lodge constituted by Henry Price, Frederick Hamilton and James Gordon were the first Senior and Junior Wardens and they were all invested by the Grand Master and received their jewels and the implements of their offices.

Henry Price's career as a citizen, a merchant and a Mason was long and creditable. He acquired land in Boston, Townsend, in New Hampshire and Connecticut. In his later years he resided in Townsend and tradition has put it in the thought of Masons to honor his memory there.

BANK INJUNCTION
PETITION FILED

Metals Company Would Stay
Foreclosure on Loans

The Metals & Commerce Company of New York today filed a suit in equity in the United States District Court to restrain the First National Bank of Boston from foreclosing on collateral loans made to that company since 1919, and aggregating between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

The first loans were repaid in part or reduced at renewal by the company in a regular manner. The security consisted of iron and coal deposits in Michigan and Wisconsin. Some of these holdings have been sold and the bank has been called upon at various times for additional loans and extensions. The First National Bank feels that the loans have become too large and that the security is of a speculative value.

The defendants claim that they tried for many months to have the loans liquidated, and finally advised the plaintiff of the situation. At the request of the plaintiff, it is said, the case was postponed from time to time over a period of several weeks to permit the company to refinance their loans, and finally the bank took over in payment of its loans a part of the collateral, which was on deposit as security.

The plaintiff is attempting to recover the collateral taken over by the bank in the suit filed today. Bank officials assert that they have no desire to own the securities and will be glad to be relieved of them for no more than the amount which they have invested.

MR. CONNICK TO JUDGE
B. U. ART COMPETITION

The appointment of Charles J. Connick, stained glass expert, as the judge of the first sophomore concert or competition in design at the Boston University art department has been announced by Miss Blanche E. Colman, director of the department. The competition will be judged next Thursday.

On that evening the annual dinner to the graduates, faculty, and graduating class of the art department will be held, and the announcement of concert winners will be made. The annual graduation exercises will be held on June 5. Dean A. H. Wilde of the University School of Education will speak at the dinner and graduation exercises. The annual exhibition will be held from June 2 to 5 at the College of Business Administration Building, 525 Boylston Street, and will be open free to the public.

For Boys and Girls—
New Summer
Designs in
Hosiery

3/8 Stockings of Lisle
and Rayon
1.00 a Pair

Misses' Silk and Rayon
Stockings
1.00 a Pair

An excellent quality in woven
plaid and four-tone color
combinations in navy, grey, black,
nude, tan and black. These are
suitable for boys or girls, stock-
ings that will give splendid service.
Sizes 7 to 10.

A combination of silk and rayon,
1 1/2 rib that closely resembles
silk. Sizes 6 1/2 to 10. The color
range includes Nude, Grey, At-
mosphere, Sky, Champagne, Pink
or White. A splendid value at
this price.

Hosiery Store—First Floor, Tremont Street
The Shepard Stores
BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL BANDS
HAVE THEIR ANNUAL CONTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

nearer moment there was plenty of diversion for the gallery; which ranged itself prepared for a long stay on the semicircle of benches.

Drum and Bugle Demonstration

At 10:30 there were drum and bugle corps demonstrations by the Lexington Girl Scouts, Dorothy G. Hall, captain; by the Boston Boy Scouts, the Martin Grammar School, the Drum and Bugle Corps representing the Boston schools, under the direction of Lieut. Harry Roche.

Further events were the demonstrations by bands from the Boston public schools, the school orchestra contest, which took place at the Boston Arena, and for which Dr. V. L. F. Rehmann, director of public school music in Yonkers, N. Y., Stuart Mason, Michael Donlan and Lloyd Loar acted as judges.

At 1:30 the bands, massed, with Herbert Stephens, chief of staff, and Cyrus Kauffman, assistant chief of staff, and took the line of march through the Charles Street mall to the Boston Arena via Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue. Major Carroll Swan acted as marshal and the parade was made up of all participating bands and drum corps, the massed colors of Legion posts, mounted police officers, Elliott and Public Latin School cadets, Boy Scouts, House of the Angel Guardian Cadets, and Sea Scouts.

Late this afternoon the massed bands and orchestras will play two special selections at the Boston Arena to conclude the formal exercises, and this evening all out-of-town organizations have been invited to attend the "Pop" concert by the conductor, Agide Jacchia.

Festival of Chorus

Tomorrow the Festival of Chorus will take place in Symphony Hall at 3 p. m. It is a novelty, bringing together several noted choruses in one program, tomorrow offers several other unusual features including the first appearance of Ethel Leginska, pianist and orchestra leader, as a leader of a chorus, and the first time in Boston that a big chorus has been conducted by a woman. Also it marks the return of the Boston Schiller Verein and the Boston Saengerbund in a public concert. They will be conducted by Benjamin Guckenberger, Other conductors will be Frank Luker and Arthur B. Keene, both well known in New England.

The program opens with a fanfare by a brass choir followed by "America" sung by chorus and audience. The German choruses will then sing "Ride of the Cossacks" and "At the Altar of Truth." "The Last Chord," "Sweet and Low" and "To Thee, O Country," by the chorus, come next. The Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhauser" is to be given by the brass choir with Harris Shaw at the organ. The "Prayer of Thanksgiving," and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" are to be followed by "Tantum Ergo" from "King of Kings" and "The Omnipotent" by the North Shore Festival Chorus. The Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" by chorus, brass band and organ will complete the program.

Participating choruses are the Brookline Choral Society, Frank Luker; Members of the Handel and Haydn Society, Frank Luker; North Shore Festival Chorus (Beverly, Gloucester and Lynn Choruses and the Salem Oratorio Society), Arthur B. Keene; German Singing Societies, B. Guckenberger; Lutheran Choral Society, Herbert J. Jenney; Peoples Choral Union, George Sawyer Dunham; Malden Philharmonic Society, Henry Gideon; Highland Glee Club, Ralph McLean; Hopdale Community Chorus, Amy Young Burns; Park Street Church Choral Society, Amy Young Burns; Roxbury Community Chorus, Joseph Ecker; Square and Compass Club, J. Warren Adams; Wollaston Glee Club, James Calderwood.

The Advertising Club of Boston is the festival host of the children today.

CARMEN'S WAGES
SETTLED FOR YEAR

Connecticut Company Employees Sign Agreement

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22 (AP)—Wages and working schedules of employees of the Connecticut Company have been settled for another year, from the period beginning with June 1. A committee representing the trolley men, car workers and other employees have signed an agreement with the company. This action was forecast with the announcement of the executive board of the State Trolleyman's Union that 600 of the 1100 members of the local union had voted to accept the offer of the company for a flat increase of 2 cents per hour to the existing wage scale with the granting of certain other conditions.

The agreement arrived at obviates the need of an arbitration board as was the case last year, and several times in recent years when the employees and the company became deadlocked.

The trolley men had asked for 15 cents per hour wage increase, with differentials in favor of one-man car operators, a seniority rule on motor bus operators and a straight eight hour working day. The company grants an eight hour day to be within a period of eleven hours instead of a somewhat longer period but the bus driver request was left untouched.

LEWISTON TO HAVE
NEW \$1,000,000 HOTEL

LEWISTON, Me., May 22 (AP)—A hotel costing more than \$1,000,000 and named the "Paul Hildreth" for this city's first settler will be built in Union Square here this summer, according to Frank G. Peck, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The structure will be erected by the Edward Sales Company of New York for the Harris Structural Steel Company, also of New York. Officers of the corporation organized as the "Paul Hildreth Hotel Company" are Frank G. Peck, president; Judge F. A. Merrill, Portland, treasurer; Willis J. Ryder, Lewiston, clerk. The hotel will be seven stories high and contain 186 guest rooms.

NEW LIBRARY PLANNED

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 22 (Special)—Plans and specifications for a new South Lawrence branch of the Lawrence Public Library have been submitted to the city council for consideration. An estimate of \$80,000 has been set as the probable cost. The location is at the southwest corner of Parker and Bailey streets.

NEW BUS RULES
GO INTO EFFECT

Number of Standing Passengers, Hours, and Brakes Are Regulated

Several important changes in the regulations governing the operation of motorbuses in Massachusetts have been made by the Department of Public Utilities, it became known today when the printed regulations were given out. The rules went into effect Saturday, May 15.

In the permanent regulations, the department has this to say on the number of standing passengers and seats:

"Passengers in excess of 25 per cent above the seating capacity of the motor vehicle shall not habitually be carried. Where the number of passengers regularly applying for transportation exceeds that above provided for, it shall be the duty of the licensee to furnish additional facilities to carry such passengers."

Only 15 Miles Standing
"In no event shall standing passengers be carried a distance in excess of 15 miles. The use of portable seats for passengers on any motor vehicle shall not be allowed."

In the proposed regulations, drawn up some time ago, the department said:

"No motor bus shall habitually seating capacity for a distance in carry more than 60 per cent of its excess of three miles, or more than 30 per cent for a distance in excess of 10 miles. Passengers shall not be permitted to stand for a distance exceeding 10 miles. A bus of the continuous cross seat type must not carry more than its seating capacity. The use of portable seats shall not be allowed in any motor bus."

Hours for Operators
Regarding the hours of service, the new regulations say:

"No owner of a motor bus shall cause or allow any operator to work as such for more than 10 hours in any period of 16 consecutive hours, except in cases of emergency."

The regulations on brakes have been changed to require at least two brakes, powerful in action and separated from each other, of which one shall act on the driving wheels. The service or foot brake shall suffice alone to stop the bus within a distance of 45 feet, and the emergency or hand brake shall suffice alone to stop the bus within a distance of 100 feet, when moving at a speed of 20 miles an hour on a dry, level road. One of the brakes must be operated by the foot, and one must be a ratchet brake.

The penalty for violation of any of the rules shall be revocation of the certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the department.

PITTSFIELD MAN HONORED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 22 (Special)—Cummings C. Chesney, general manager of the General Electric Company's plant here, has been elected president for 1927 of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Chesney, who was awarded the Edison medal in 1921 for his achievement in electrical science, engineering, and the arts, was the sole nominee for the office. He was a pioneer in the development of alternating current motors, lighting arresters, and high-voltage transformers for commercial service.

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BOSTON

RADIO WATCHES ARE PREDICTED

(Continued from Page 1)

right time, might reply, "Sorry, stranger—I tuned in on the wrong wavelength this morning, and I've been running on North Pole time all day!"

It is uncertain also how a bad outbreak of static in the year 1950 might affect a suburban rush hour. While not embarking on any such speculations as these himself, Mr. Ohlson nevertheless insists that in the light of past history in the development of the watch, the time seems ripe for a new epoch in its evolution.

Citizens of Alexandria, Mr. Ohlson says, made what was about the first mechanical timepiece back in 100 B. C., when he rigged a float on a falling level of water, with a string attached to it, running over a pivoted drum, thus generating a rotary motion.

Making the World Punctual
The next big step in making the world punctual came in 850 A. D., Mr. Ohlson says, when a clock escapement utilizing weights for driving power was invented.

Another epoch in clock-making came 675 years later when Peter Henlein of Nuremberg made the first timepiece you could carry around in your pocket—provided you had a big pocket.

Finally, the fourth epoch in the development of the watch came in 1760, when Pierre Le Roy discovered the possibility of making isochronal balance springs.

At the present rate of progression, Mr. Ohlson indicates that the next development would be due, theoretically, in 1926, when the "telechron" is just beginning to be talked of.

Mr. Ohlson naturally does not base his belief on the practicability of the radio timepiece on any such radio, but he nevertheless does feel that the trend of development is in that direction, and adds that the invention of the radio watch is a possibility of "the not remote future."

SCHOOL LUNCH FUND NEEDS TOLD PUBLIC

\$13,000 Sought for Industrial Union's Laboratory

Educational value of the school lunch, wisely selected, properly prepared and served, is distinct and can be scarcely overestimated, declared head masters of high schools and other officials of the school system at a luncheon conference of representative men and women in Perkins Hall yesterday.

The conference was called by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to devise means for raising the remaining half of the \$26,000 that must be obtained by June 1 in order to insure the \$10,000 conditional gift of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to the school lunch building. The sum is necessary to complete the payment on the laboratory building.

In this building at 127 Broadway, 13,000 school lunches are prepared every school day in a big central kitchen and distributed by motor trucks to the 22 high schools of the city. These lunches offer a variety of attractive foods from soup to ice cream and are served to the children at cost, to supplement lunches brought from home, or to supply the entire meal.

New school buildings provide especially designed lunchrooms for the service. Older ones utilize such space as they have. The teaching staffs are a unit in their testimony as to the welcomed change in the type of food now available as compared with four days.

Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, who presided, Ernest G. Hapgood, head master of the Girls Latin School, Dr. Martin Edwards, and others presented testimony to the effect that the school lunch as provided by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was an essential feature of Boston high schools that should be extended rather than curtailed and was by no means to be given up. They declared that such service was an advance step.

Miss Daisy B. Treen, director of the school lunch service, described the central plant as being merely a perfectly clean kitchen with up-to-date equipment for the work. "There is no poetry about the place," she said. "It is a matter of steel, concrete, built-in-refrigerators, mayonnaise mixers, and gas ovens."

Miss Margaret McGill, president of the union, stated the financial facts. She said that putting up the price of the school lunches would not solve the problem.

LOWELL MAYOR'S TRIAL ENDS IN DISAGREEMENT

The jury in the trial of city officials of Lowell charged with conspiracy to evade provisions of the city charter for personal gain, to award contracts illegally, and to appoint incompetent persons to office, returned last night to the Middlesex Superior Court room in the East Cambridge court house with a verdict of guilty of not guilty for three others, and the announcement that it could not agree in the matter of the remaining indictments.

Cases in which disagreements were reported were those of Mayor Donovan, James H. Reynolds, superintendent of the water works; Frederick F.

Meley and Fred G. Leary. Those found not guilty were former Mayor Dennis J. Murphy, present chairman of the public service board; John E. Moynihan, superintendent of public buildings; and Edward J. Donnelly, purchasing agent. Meley and Mr. Leary, members of the public service board, on separate indictments were found guilty of violating the city charter for personal gain.

GIRLS' CLUB LEAGUE DISCUSSES BUDGETS

Reports to Annual Meeting Reveal Progress

Model budgets and methods of bookkeeping were discussed at the annual meeting of the annual meeting of the eastern section, Massachusetts League of Girls Clubs, which began this afternoon at the Girls City Club, 8 Newbury Street, Boston. One hundred delegates were in attendance, representing 26 clubs. Miss Emma S. Alden of Brookline presided.

The subject of the afternoon was introduced by the Monahan Club of Nantucket. This club is distinguished for its financial soundness and manages valuable property and gives accurate accountings to the community. An informal supper at 6:30 in the Chimney Corner will be followed immediately by the regular business meeting.

The reports of the year's work show an increase in membership; a constantly increasing development of individual responsibility and leadership on the part of the girls; a more stabilized standard of program owing to direct and constant supervision of a group of girls who form the state standards committee.

Two reports of seasonal interest will present vacation opportunities. Rockport Lodge, the league's vacation house at Rockport, Mass., will open its twentieth season on July 3, offering at minimum cost rest and recreation of country and seashore. At Miller's Place, Long Island, the summer school offers vacations from August 23 to August 28, combining a stimulating program of study and outdoor recreation.

One new club will be admitted to membership—the Young Women's Club of Pittsfield. The following state officers for the coming year will be presented: President, Miss Emma S. Alden, Brookline; vice-presidents, Miss Marion H. Niles, Wellesley Farms; Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Boston; Miss Muriel Haynes, Augusta; Miss Margaret L. Brayton, Falmouth; and Miss Mary Louise Ramsdell, Housatonic; treasurer, Miss Katharine F. Weiman, Topsfield; secretary, Miss Charlotte Perkins, Weston.

DAIRIES' INSPECTION DECLARED ADEQUATE

Mayor Nichols declared himself today in opposition to the passage of the Lennox bill, now before Congress, providing for more minute and thorough inspection of creameries and dairies which send milk into New England and Canada. To George W. Norris, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, he telegraphed the following message:

"In regard to Lennox bill, Senate 4126, I believe that the inspection of creameries and dairies as now made by the Department of Public Health, not only in this city but in other cities in this district, is adequate to protect Boston and New England against impure milk and cream coming across the border, and that this legislation is superfluous and unnecessary, inflicting an unwarranted hardship upon the people of this district."

"I would suggest that this bill, as written, ought not to be passed. I have been informed that other districts having inspection of dairies in Canada are to be exempted from the provisions of this act. If this be true, I request that Boston be also included among the exempted class."

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES YOUNG WOMEN VOTERS

Initiation of "debutante voters" into the field of politics was a feature of the reception in honor of Governor and Mrs. Fuller by the women's division of the Republican City Committee at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last evening. Two thousand young women, first voters, were present. Governor Fuller emphasized to them the importance of voting and working to maintain the ideals of the Republican Party.

Other guests included Grafton D. Cushing, Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Cook, William S. Youngman, State Treasurer and Mrs. Youngman, James B. Boston, Attorney General, and Mrs. Boston, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Francis Prescott and Mrs. Lowell Putnam.

Y. M. C. A. MEMBERS ELECT

Harold A. Smith was elected president of the members' organization of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. yesterday. Other officers elected were: Clement B. Jones, secretary; George Kimball, treasurer, and Ray Emerson, chairman.

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Vermont Town Is Believed to Have Set Up New Record in Forestry Work

NORTHFIELD, Vt., May 22 (Special)—The little village of Northfield believes it has set up a world record in tree planting. Yesterday morning it started to plant its new town forest of 25,000 trees. Forestry experts predicted that the work would require at least two days. Before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 50 men and 12 schoolboys had completed the job.

Northfield's enterprise makes it the first community to fulfill the Vermont Forestry Association's offer of a gift of 5000 trees to any town establishing a town forest of 100 acres and 20,000 trees. Northfield believes it has set a planting record and knows it has solved an economic problem that taxed the resources of the little community.

Northfield is a rambling township, tucked in the hills of Caledonia County and nearly 10 miles from a railroad. The population of the entire township is only 594. For a long time one of the straggling highways that branch from the village had placed exorbitant taxes upon the community. The road wound for several miles and at its end was a single farm. Only one family used the road, but according to law the highway had to be kept open in winter and the family's children had to be carried to and from school. The expense was heavy and the village wished the family would move nearer town.

The financial problem was solved when the town decided to buy the farm and use it for a town forest. It is expected that the new forest in opposition to military education in schools and colleges on the ground that it tends to foster the military spirit and "to awaken uneasiness in our sister nations."

NEWPORT, N. H., May 22—New Hampshire Congregational Conference, at its annual session here, endorsed the "strict enforcement of the prohibition laws and went on record in opposition to military education in schools and colleges on the ground that it tends to foster the military spirit and "to awaken uneasiness in our sister nations."

State Forester Calloway and County Agent Barnes, who interested the selectmen in the town forest proposition, supervised the planting.

BETTER TEXTILE CONDITIONS SEEN

Amoskeag Mills Workers Increase in Number

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 22 (Special)—Improvement in textile conditions was observed at the annual meeting of representatives of the workers under the so-called Amoskeag plan for employee representation in industry. The present number of employees in the Amoskeag is given as 11,500, which represents an increase of 1000 operatives in the past month.

John Mannion was re-elected president of the workers, and an equal number of representatives of the workers and the management will be selected to serve on the several adjustment committees.

It was announced that the municipal assessors had increased the tax assessments again on the Amoskeag mills, the new assessment being \$323,900, upon which the new tax rate of 26 per 1000 of valuation will be levied. Last year the Amoskeag contested its taxes in the courts and won a partial abatement.

RUSSELL EXPRESSION SCHOOL PLANS REUNION

Alumni of the Russell School of Expression and Literature, 30 Huntington Avenue, will hold their annual banquet and reunion at the Hotel Vendome tonight. Numerous guests as well as graduates will be entertained.

Miss Pauline Russell, principal, and Miss Mary W. Plummer, treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Bradbury, president of the alumni, will be among the speakers. A varied program of entertainment, including vocal and instrumental music, will be given during the evening.

THREE "R'S" SAID TO BE BETTER TAUGHT TODAY

CHESTER, Mass., May 22 (Special)—Contrary to the opinions of the people of the old school, declared Frank W. Wright, director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and Normal Schools, speaking before the Teachers' Institute in an all-day session yesterday. Mr. Wright spoke on "Everybody's Business" and urged execution of constitutional laws and

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education as the two important duties for each individual.

Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education, was chairman of a secondary school conference. Roy L. Smith, principal of North Adams Normal, speaking on "Teaching, the Supreme Art," said that art develops boys and girls into the best men and women. Dr. Charles Russell, principal of Westfield Normal School, discussed recent tendencies in classroom practice, and Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education for the State Department of Education, presided over an elementary teachers' conference.

DELTA PHI CHAPTER TO BE ESTABLISHED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 22 (Special)—The Upsilon Chapter of the Delta Phi, the third oldest fraternity in the country, will be established at Williams College tonight when fifty-five members of the organization, including a number of students, will conduct the local ceremony now known as Alpha Tau Alpha. Thirty-two undergraduate members of the society as well as four alumni will be initiated.

The new chapter will be the fifteenth national fraternity to have a chapter at Williams. The list includes practically all the largest and strongest fraternities in the country. According to an old Delta Phi custom, there will be a reception to the Sorosis club for women, that it is deemed unlikely the last of the big shoe manufacturing plants remaining in the city.

In order to lessen production costs the concern recently moved its Brockton branch back to Lynn. "I think we can do both either in Brooklyn, New York City proper, or Philadelphia," Mr. Little declared in discussing his future plans. He said he had received literally scores of offers from other places and declared that wage schedules maintained in Lynn by the labor union meant a greater production cost than in other shoe centers. More than 1200 operators are affected.

RUSSIAN CHURCH MUSIC PROGRAMS SCHEDULED

In celebration of its first anniversary, the Grigoreff Chorus which is making several public appearances singing Russian Church and secular music, will be at St. James' Church, Roxbury tomorrow evening and will radiotelecast at an hour from WEBB on the afternoon of June 13.

This chorus is said to be the only musical organization in the United States composed entirely of American voices singing exclusively Russian music and under the direction of a native Russian musician. Its first concert was given in March, in Repertory Hall. Last Monday evening a concert was given in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, for the benefit of the East End Union.

LODGE GETS PORTRAIT OF GOV. GREENHALGE

LOWELL, Mass., May 22 (Special)—The collection of oil paintings and portraits of men prominent in the Masonic fraternity that is hung in the Masonic Home received an addition yesterday when a portrait of Governor Greenhalge was presented to the lodge.

Dr. Hsien To Speak
Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, will deliver an address on "What the Christian Influence of Spiritual Awakening of China is Doing for the Good of the World," in the Church of All Nations, 181 Shawmut Avenue, tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY PLANNED

The fortieth anniversary of the dedication of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Mattapan will be observed tomorrow. The Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, will deliver a sermon at 11 o'clock. There will also be a service at 8 o'clock.

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Seasonable Suggestions ARTHUR W. PITT 41 Winter St. 4th fl. Boston

B. & M. PROGRAM WINS APPROVAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, they being interested to retain their investment as long as possible, should not be in a position to postpone the call of the stock when in the interest of the public and the other stockholders ought to be redeemed.

"Consequently we informed the petitioner prior to April 5, 1926, that we would not approve the stock unless provision were made that such stock be callable either by the directors or by vote of the stockholders other than the holders of the prior preference stock, the latter class having no right to vote upon the question of such redemption."

LITTLE SHOE PLANT MAY LEAVE LYNN

LYNN, Mass., May 22 (Special)—Announcement by Alexander E. Little, president of the A. E. Little Company, manufacturers of the Sorosis shoe for women, that it is deemed unlikely the last of the big shoe manufacturing plants remaining in the city.

In order to lessen production costs the concern recently moved its Brockton branch back to Lynn. "I think we can do both either in Brooklyn, New York City proper, or Philadelphia," Mr. Little declared in discussing his future plans. He said he had received literally scores of offers from other places and declared that wage schedules maintained in Lynn by the labor union meant a greater production cost than in other shoe centers. More than 1200 operators are affected.

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WELLESLEY NAMES FACULTY MEMBERS

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 22 (Special)—Three faculty appointments and promotions are announced at Wellesley College by Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president.

Miss Judith Blow Williams is raised from assistant professor to associate professor of history. Miss Williams received her master's degree at Columbia in 1913. She has been teaching at Wellesley since 1916, and is the author of "A Guide to Printed Materials for the Economic and Social History of England From 1750 to 1850," now being published by the Columbia University Press.

Miss Edith Christina Johnson, director of publicity, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of English composition, and reappointed director of publicity. Miss Johnson is a graduate of Radcliffe College, class of 1916. She has taught in the high schools of Keene, N. H., and Quincy, Mass., as well as the Baptist Training School in Chicago, coming to Wellesley in 1923.

Howard Hinners, Harvard, has been appointed associate professor of music to take the place of Prof. Clarence G. Hamilton, who will be absent next year on sabbatical leave. Mr. Hinners has studied in Paris, and in 1920-23 was organist and choirmaster at Amherst College, after which he resumed study and teaching in Paris.

COPLEY PLAYERS GIVE "A VENETIAN MIRROR"

"A Venetian Mirror," a series of three dramatic sketches laid in Venice, written by Mrs. Elizabeth Lawton, was produced yesterday in a benefit performance by the Copley players and was especially well received.

Mrs. Lawton was a fellow student at Boston University of Mrs. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the hospital committee of Community Service of Boston, which arranged yesterday's performance for the benefit of the disabled veterans.

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CHICAGO HOST
TO A. A. A. CLUBS1926-27 Platform and Elec-
tion of Officers to Be
June 7 and 8

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 22.—Election of officers and the formulation of a platform for 1926-27 will be the important features of the annual convention of the 800 clubs and associations affiliated with the American Automobile Association to be held in Chicago, June 7 and 8. It is announced at headquarters here. The Chicago Motor Club will be host.

Preceding the convention proper, the various boards of the association will meet, including the good roads board, the national touring board and the legislative board. Besides submitting reports on the work of the association and its clubs during the past year, the burden of formulating a platform for 1926 and 1927 will largely devolve on the boards which are in constant touch with every phase of ownership and operation of automobiles, Mr. Henry, the president, declared.

An Important Convention
"This convention," said Mr. Henry, "will be one of the most important held since the A. A. A. was founded 25 years ago. One reason for this is that the gathering will be more representative of the car owners of the country than any held heretofore. This is due to the fact that 200 motor clubs were organized under the A. A. A. emblem in the last 12 months and close to 200,000 individual members added to the organization."

"It can now be said that with few exceptions every section of the country is co-operating in the work of the organized motorists. Hence the plans of the A. A. A. for the future will have a unity and a solidarity that no one dreamed of a few years ago."

"Motor clubs are becoming vital

public utilities and car owners everywhere are finding that only through joining them and supporting them will they be in a position to make their wishes effective and to protect their individual interests."

Mr. Henry said that next to the development of safety measures, the problem of the moment so far as the car owners is concerned is the need for clarification of the field and the incidence of motor vehicle taxation.

"One need only glance at the map of motor vehicle taxation recently compiled by A. A. A. national headquarters to realize the threat to the car owners in the rising curve of special taxation from year to year," he said. "The Government has reduced the war excise tax on motor vehicles. But reduction is not enough."

Want Government Out of Field
"The Government should get out of the field altogether and the first tax adjustment made by Congress should aim at relieving the car owners of this war burden. At the same time, an effort should be made to secure some degree of national accord on the taxes that the states and the municipalities are to levy. This is the only way of stopping the pyramiding of special taxes out of all proportion to the increase in automobile registration."

With the passing of the Hoover conference into history, a large part of the work of carrying out a safety program will devolve on the organized motorist. The A. A. A. was an organization member of the Hoover conference, and there is every certainty that its member clubs will fall into line with its plans both as regards safety and the development of uniform traffic laws for the country as a whole."

The national motoring body will take steps to strengthen its legislative board, "in order that we may be in a better position to meet any untoward tendencies that may develop during the meetings of a great many state legislatures in 1927."

The convention will elect the president, six vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an executive committee, and 21 new members of the board of directors.

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, May 10
GASTON DOUMERGUE, the President of the French Republic, has accepted an invitation from King George to visit England next month. He will be accompanied by the Prime Minister. According to the arrangements he will arrive at Buckingham Palace on June 22 and will remain as the guest of the British King until June 25. There will be a state banquet and the visit will be surrounded by all the pomp and ceremony which England has preserved for certain occasions. It is understood that the President will cross the Channel in a French vessel but will be met halfway and escorted by British naval units. All this may seem to be of little consequence but in fact the meeting of the heads of the two countries will have a considerable significance. It may be that the King and the President will exchange no words that in themselves will have importance, but the encounter must necessarily be given a symbolic meaning. It will arouse enthusiasm in the two countries and will stimulate their friendship.

Lack of Professors

There is a real possibility that France will lack professors. A warning note has recently been struck. The prospect of insufficient salaries is driving many Frenchmen who would take up university and scholarly careers into more remunerative professions. The figures which have just been given by Georges Suarez in illustration of this thesis are surprising. Not one of the five university deans receives as much as 40,000 francs in salary (\$1300) per annum. Their German colleagues, it is remarked, earn 60,000 gold marks. But even this payment to the deans is relatively high, for the case of the lecturers and class professors is much worse. The most favored are the professors without chairs who get 26,000 francs. Two of them are members of the Institute. Others according to rank are paid 21,000 or 18,000 francs and the preparateurs have 17,000 and 14,000 francs. As for secondary education, in 1914 the professors of the Paris lycées had salaries varying from 6000 to 8500 francs. In 1926, in spite of the fall of the franc, the salaries have been increased only to 13,000 or 26,000 francs. The highest figure works out at about \$860. This is obviously poor pay and the situation is said to be especially serious in the section of physical sciences. In these conditions the best pupils are drawn toward industry and commerce rather than toward the teaching profession. It is true of physics and chemistry and mathematics, but it is also true of the realm of letters. The desertions are more and more frequent and in general the future of teaching both superior and secondary in France is held to be menaced.

Drama and Internationalism

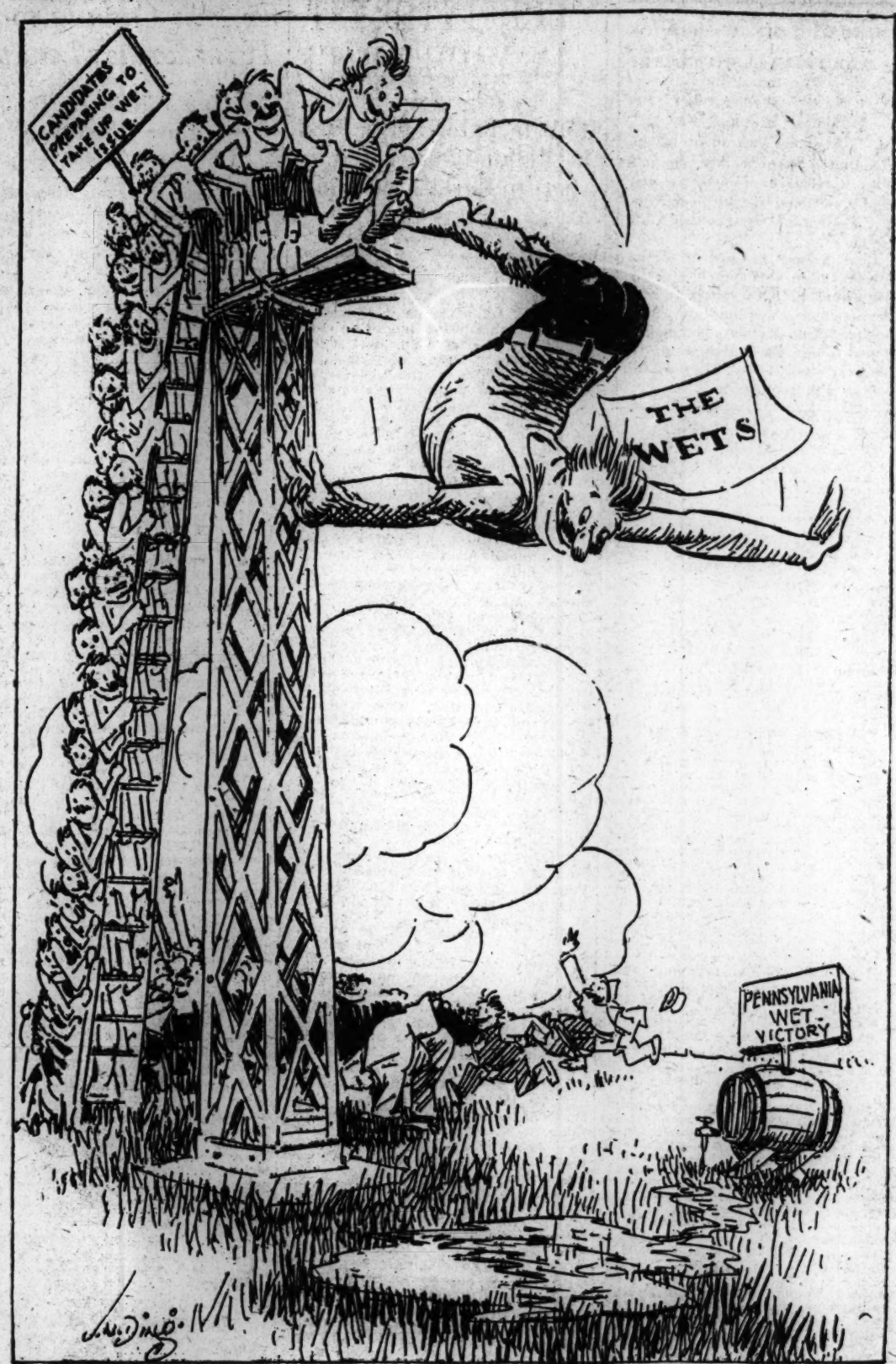
The other day, with the formal opening of the convention of international dramatic and musical critics, at the Galerie Montpensier, under the auspices of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, the League of Nations of the Theater, which was organized by Firmin Gémier, the French actor, may be regarded as

launched. The league will meet annually in Paris during the months of May and June, and dramatists, actors, scene designers, directors and so forth, will attend the meetings. M. Gémier desires that each national committee should publish a monthly bulletin of the work done in each section and this bulletin should be sent to the international committee which will then discuss the broad questions interesting all countries. It is proposed that an international festival should be promoted each year and outstanding plays in each language should be mounted and played by the original producers. M. Gémier has the scheme very much at heart and has made long tours as far as to America and to England, Germany and central European countries, for the purpose of furthering his project, which is designed to bring about co-operation between theater workers all over the world. The aim of the league, he says, is to instruct as well as to amuse, and the instruction has to offer should be toward the friendship of nations and international peace. Each country may send a number of delegates to the congress representing their national union but the national unions will work separately. These first meetings are meant to assist in putting the organization on a sound footing. Subsections will be set up to deal with such subjects as décor, direction, lighting, architecture, machinery, history, criticism, publicity, conservatories, and the social and legal problems which are involved in any comprehensive study of the rôle of the theater. There were present in Paris during the deliberations a number of American dramatic critics.

Voluntary Gifts
Despite skepticism the voluntary subscription that has been opened in France is making excellent progress. It would be wrong to expect immense sums but the movement, quite apart from its actual financial results, makes for the restoration of confidence and that is a very important factor. The appeal to the country by the national committee, of which Marshal Joffre is president, is eloquent enough. It is observed that France is burdened by a debt it was obliged to contract to defend its institutions and afterward to repair its ruins. The balancing of the budget is not sufficient. The national debt in all its forms must be steadily reduced so as to avert the danger of excessive taxation which would be detrimental to national industry and also to avert the danger of inflation which would inevitably cause a further depreciation of the franc and a further increase in the cost of living. Therefore the redemption of the national debt is one of the essential conditions of financial recovery.

The document goes on to state that all subscriptions will be handed over in their entirety to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations which will transfer them exclusively to the independent sinking fund. No portion of the moneys will be diverted to any other purpose. The Government gives definite pledges on this point. The voluntary contribution is stated to be a duty of every citizen. Through it the liberation of the franc will be begun. Just as France was victorious in the struggle against the invader it will be victorious in the battle for

LOOK OUT, BOYS! IT'S SOMETIMES DANGEROUS TO JUMP AT CONCLUSIONS



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the defense of its credit, showing the same tenacity and the same readiness for sacrifice. Marshal Joffre has issued an ordre du jour which recalls that which he issued at the Battle of the Marne. It is couched in similar terms. The voluntary subscription, though it will hardly be sufficient in itself, constitutes a good beginning and perhaps the day is not far off when the Government will decide to stabilize the franc—that is to say, to give it a definite value in gold. To this end it will probably be necessary to have guarantees of American and British backing, though the credits will not actually have to be used.

Conversations With Italy

The attention that has been attracted by the visit of Louis Barthou to Italy is justified, for it is impossible to look upon M. Barthou as a private person voyaging for merely private purposes. His interviews with the Italian notabilities will, it is hoped, pave the way to a better understanding. Italy has displayed remarkable initiative in its diplomacy of late. It would be possible to

deprecate some of its activities but it is not possible to ignore them. The French are strongly inclined to enter into fruitful conversations and no better embassy could have been chosen to prepare the way than M. Barthou. In this connection one may note that Camille Barrère, who for many years was the French Ambassador in Rome and who laid the foundation of the Franco-Italian friendship, whose value was realized when the Great War came, has been unanimously elected to a vacant chair in the Académie des Sciences. M. Barrère was only recently recalled after a distinguished career which began in 1880. After serving his country in Germany and Switzerland for a few years he was sent to Italy and there acquired a remarkable influence. It was owing to this influence that Italy at first remained neutral and later joined the Allies.

PASADENA PLAYERS ARE ACTIVE
PASADENA, Calif., May 18 (Special Correspondence).—The Pasadena Community Players, one of the leading groups of non-professional act-

ors in America, have completed their first year in their new \$300,000 playhouse, which was dedicated on the night of May 18, 1925. During the past year 31 plays have been produced on a strictly non-professional basis under the direction of Gilmore Brown and his associates. Of these plays, seven were presented for the first time on any stage and 13 others were given their first western productions.

"The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"

A Millionaire's Trip
at \$11.37 per day

including first cabin accommodations,
meals and transportation Round the
World . . . 22 ports in 14 countries.

VISIT Havana, the Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, China, Manila, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, France. Then return across the Atlantic.

Take the trip you have always hoped some day to enjoy. For now its cost has been reduced to a figure that is little if any more than you spend at home.

See 22 ports during the ship's stay at each. Or stopover where you choose for two weeks or longer, continuing on another ship exactly like the one on which you started.

Magnificent liners, broad of beam, steady and comfortable. Large outside rooms. Spacious decks, one enclosed in glass. A world-famous cuisine. A personal service.

Sailings fortnightly from Boston and New York (every Saturday from San Francisco).

It is the supreme trip of a lifetime at an amazingly low cost. Ask for full information, assistance in planning shore trips, reservations, etc. Communicate with any ticket or tourist agent or with

AMERICANS GET
POLISH MINESControl Is at Length Ac-
quired of Valuable Zinc
and Coal Properties

BRESLAU, Germany, May 22 (P).—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company and W. A. Harriman & Co., bankers, both American concerns, have acquired control of the Polish holdings of George von Giesche's heirs. The negotiations which have been going on since last November have been satisfactorily concluded.

The Von Giesche concern controls 10 per cent of the world's zinc production, owns some of the finest coal mines in Germany, besides lead and silver smelting works, brick factories and porcelain works, three basalt quarries, artificial silk and sulphuric acid factories, and holds title to some 10,000 acres of agricultural land and 7000 acres of forest. It also owns a bank.

No exact estimate of the company's value was made until 1913, when for taxation purposes the Von Giesches valued their possessions at 300,000,000 marks. It was the highest valuation of any undertaking in Germany, not excepting the Krupps.

When the World War broke out the concern bought German war bonds for 400,000,000 gold marks, or more than any other German concern or individual. When Germany lost the war Upper Silesia was lopped off. Four-fifths of the Von Giesches' possessions are now under the Polish flag. This created difficulties for a company owned by ardent German Nationalists.

In the inflation period which followed, the 100,000,000 marks invested in war loans became almost worthless, the cash reserves melted away, and the Von Giesches had to go borrowing.

Negotiations were opened with the Anaconda and Harriman interests, which led to a proposal for the formation of an American corporation to acquire all the Von Giesche property in Poland. The proposal was heartily welcomed by the Polish Government.

The shareholders last November approved the proposition, but it took six additional months before the intricate legal, financial, political and administrative problems could be straightened out and the American option converted into a permanent acquisition. At the request of the Prussian State Government, the Harriman-Anaconda representatives agreed that acquisition of the Polish part of the concern would not mean interference with the ore exploitation operations of the Von Giesche properties in Germany.

CHANNEL ACTION SOUGHT

ONANCOCK, Va., May 19 (Special Correspondence).—The newly-organized Eastern Shore of Virginia Chamber of Commerce and the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association have joined in the appeal to the United States Army Reviewing Board for the speedy completion of the "inside channel" project from Delaware Bay to Chincoteague Harbor.

B. Altman & Co.

The
White Felt Hat
After Reboux

presents the vagabond shape
banded with grosgrain ribbon. The
flexible brim may be turned up in
the back or down all around, \$12.75

The
White Felt Hat
After Agnes

presents the new wide brim bound
with grosgrain ribbon and crown
draped with a colorful hand-painted
kerchief \$17.50

The
White Felt Hat
From Vienna

presents a high crown trimmed
with motif of point Beauvais in
colors to harmonize with the vivid
facing \$13.50

Ready-to-Wear Millinery Department
SECOND FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK



MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

192 INQUIRED • 87 HIRED

This is the record of returns in ten days resulting from two advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. It shows better than 45% of all who inquired appreciated.

ROSEMAID COMPANY

Have a proposition offering commission returns that are worth considering. Answer it now what you want to know about it and you can depend upon what they say—just as sincerely and reliably as you can upon their ready-made and tailored-to-measure outer apparel and their form-fitting underwear. This is the time to put away all your doubts and write the Rosemaid Company back of your sales. All down and ask Mr. John A. Deabow, of Galion, Ohio.

Not to sell shoes—
but to fit feet!

YOU may think that anybody can sell shoes. Perhaps. But not Coward Shoes.

Only trained salesmen and saleswomen sell Coward Shoes. For the main purpose of this store is not to sell many pairs of shoes, but to fit many pairs of feet—fit them skillfully.

We have 175 fitters here. Every one is especially trained to help you in selecting comfortable and attractive shoes.

The
Coward
Shoe

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

James S. Coward

Shoes of Quality Since 1866 for Men, Women and Children
270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York

Store Hours: 8.30 to 5.30

Dollar Steamship Line

WASHINGTON IS
BEST IN SINGLESMissouri Valley Tennis
Tournament Gets Very
Good Start

LINCOLN, Neb., May 22 (Special)—Washington University of St. Louis had the advantage in the singles in the running for the Missouri Valley Conference tennis title yesterday with Herbert Weinstock, special student at Washington University and C. S. Sigoloff '25 in the semi-finals, while J. T. Smith '25, another Washington student, met V. M. Rogers '27 of University of Kansas in a third-round tie Saturday.

In the doubles the 1925 champions, R. F. Brandenburg '26 and Capt. Fred Royer '27, University of Oklahoma, earned the right to meet G. H. Strubbe '25 and C. E. Nicolet '26 of Grinnell College. The summary:

SINGLES

First Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated J. K. Gustafson, Washington University, 6-1, 6-2.

J. H. Turner, University of Missouri, defeated Elliott, University of Nebraska, 6-1, 6-2.

E. J. Clutter, University of Kansas, defeated Curtis Gabbard, Oklahoma A. & M. College, 6-4, 6-2.

R. F. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. B. Shoemaker, Iowa State College, 6-1, 6-2.

C. S. Sigoloff, Washington University, drew a bye.

Evans, University of Oklahoma, defeated Evans, Iowa State College, 6-5, 6-1.

W. Barnes, Oklahoma A. & M. College, defeated F. W. Sunderland, University of Nebraska, 6-1, 6-1.

J. T. Smith, University of Kansas, defeated H. A. Leermakers, Iowa State College, 6-2, 6-0.

M. Rogers, University of Kansas, defeated R. D. Mason, University of Oklahoma, 6-2, 6-1.

Herbert Weinstock, Washington University, defeated Roger Herriott, Drake University, 6-3, 6-2.

G. H. Strubbe, Grinnell College, defeated J. E. Newton, University of Nebraska, 6-4, 6-1.

C. R. Conklin, Drake University, defeated W. R. Hausman, University of Missouri, 6-2, 6-1.

C. E. Clutter, University of Kansas, defeated Ralph Harley, Drake University, 6-1, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Kansas, defeated P. H. Shilneck, University of Nebraska, 6-3, 6-2.

A. C. Nicolet, Grinnell College, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

The lone score of the Orange and Black came when D. S. Rodgers '26, hit out the longest drive that has been seen on the local diamond this year for a home run. Kansas players accounted for three home runs. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Kansas.....0 0 0 1 1 2 0 10 12 1

Okl. Aggies.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 6

Batteries—Phinney and Halpin; Horton, Hartman and Roberts. Time—23 1/2 m. Umpire—W. Gover.

When you have finished staring, you might tell me if you have seen any bears pass this way, growled the shaggy creature.

"Several," replied Huttee Boy. "Forgive me for staring, but I never heard about you when I went to the Jungle School."

"Strange sort of school, that wouldn't teach you about Baloo, the Sloth Bear!" growled the big black fellow.

Then he slid down the hill before Huttee Boy had time to ask him to give him a push. The little elephant stood at the top of the slide and watched the Sloth Bear paddle across the river.

"Get out of my way! This is a bear slide. Nobody else allowed!" snapped a small bear, bumping against Huttee Boy. It looked somewhat like a large pup.

As it started to slide down, the baby elephant seized it in his trunk and said: "Oh, no you don't. Say please."

"Indeed, I won't. I get on in the world by pushing and crowding and snapping. I am a Malay Sun Bear. We are the smallest and ugliest and crosser bears in the world. When I am very cross I bark like a dog. If

you don't let go of me, I'll bark at you," snarled the little thing, wagging its large head and pawing with its big feet.

Huttee Boy only laughed at it and slid down the slide, holding it firmly in his trunk. The little bear was so astonished that it gasped, "Please." So Huttee Boy let it go.

Down the slide came a jolly white polar bear, looking happy, though very warm. "Good morning, Huttee Boy. How is everybody? Good luck to you. I'm in a hurry this morning. No time to talk. See you soon," it shouted.

More and more kinds of bears kept coming. At last Huttee Boy said: "Now I am going to find Baby Hippo. We'll follow these bears and see where they are going and why they are in such a hurry."

As it started to slide down, the baby elephant seized it in his trunk and said: "Oh, no you don't. Say please."

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More and more kinds of bears kept coming. At last Huttee Boy said: "Now I am going to find Baby Hippo. We'll follow these bears and see where they are going and why they are in such a hurry."

As it started to slide down, the baby elephant seized it in his trunk and said: "Oh, no you don't. Say please."

"Indeed, I won't. I get on in the world by pushing and crowding and snapping. I am a Malay Sun Bear. We are the smallest and ugliest and crosser bears in the world. When I am very cross I bark like a dog. If

you don't let go of me, I'll bark at you," snarled the little thing, wagging its large head and pawing with its big feet.

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of a second would be unfair, in the opinion of those now in charge of the association.

One record now stands on the books, however, in the hundreds. This was made by F. P. Alderman '27, of Michigan State Agricultural College last year, 21.12, for the 220. It bettered a mark of 21.1-ss. made by E. C. Wilson '23, of Iowa, in 1923. In the same meet W. D. Hubbard '25, of Michigan, came within 1-100th of the 100-yard dash record, while G. P. Guthrie '26, of Ohio State came within the same margin of 120-yard hurdle record of 14.2-ss. made in 1916 by R. I. Simpson of University of Missouri.

Watches showing hundreds of a second will be used, but the nearest tenth will be taken as the official time, it is stated. The meet is to be held May 23 and 24 at Iowa City, Ia.

MICHIGAN WINS ON A
NINTH INNING RALLY

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 22 (Special)—Singing a rally in the last half of the ninth inning which produced three runs, the University of Michigan baseball nine forced out Ohio State University's "Big Ten" game here yesterday, 5 to 4.

Rain fell for a 20-minute period at the end of the eighth with the Buckeyes enjoying a two-run lead, 4 to 2. When play was resumed, the ball was slippery and the field rather sticky. J. B. Blanchard '27 was unable to locate the plate, filling the bases with two bases on balls and a hit batsman. A sacrifice fly, an error and a bunt hit produced three runs for the Wolverines.

H. G. Walter '26 was knocked out of the box by Ohio State in the third inning. P. Jablonowski '27 took up the fourth and held the Buckeyes scoreless during the remainder of the game. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Michigan.....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3-13 2

Ohio State.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-9 2

Batteries—Lambert and Shilneck; Davis, Blanchard and Mackey. Umpire—W. A. Cleary. Time—2h.

KANSAS DEFEATS
OKLAHOMA AGGIES

STILLWATER, Okla., May 22 (Special)—The invading University of Kansas baseball men yesterday hit the ball to all sections of both infield and outfield and defeated the Oklahoma Aggies 10 to 1, in a game that boosted the visitors' batting averages considerably. Twelve safe hits were made by the Jayhawkers for the 10 runs, and the Aggies accounted for eight safe hits, but were unable to score until the last inning.

The lone score of the Orange and Black came when D. S. Rodgers '26, hit out the longest drive that has been seen on the local diamond this year for a home run. Kansas players accounted for three home runs. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Kansas.....0 0 0 1 1 2 0 10 12 1

Okl. Aggies.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 6

Batteries—Phinney and Halpin; Horton, Hartman and Roberts. Time—23 1/2 m. Umpire—W. Gover.

SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA
WIN \$293,461 BONUS FUND

RICHMOND, Va., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Distribution of a fund of \$293,461 as a bonus to encourage standardization among elementary schools has been completed by the State Board of Education.

For the first time it is possible to claim all the money available under the system of prorating on the basis of schools making required standards, and the number of motor trucks they operate. The money is distributed on the basis of \$150 for one-room schools; \$225 for two-room schools; and \$300 for three rooms or more, if standardized. After schools qualifying receive their money the balance is distributed according to school trucks operated, calculated on the pupil-mile basis—25 cents per pupil this year.

TENTH SECONDS TO
TIME I. C. A. A. MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 22—Timing of the races at the twenty-sixth annual outdoor championship track and field games of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association is to be announced in tenths of seconds, it is stated here. The experiments of giving records in hundredths of seconds, tried at Columbus last year, proved unsatisfactory. To give a man a record by a hundredth of a second over some long-standing mark at a tenth

The Elizabeth Candy Shops

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105 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.

Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels

80c, 90c & \$1.00 per lb. 70c lb.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream

sodas, milkshakes, etc.

Let Me Help

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Your Home

More Attractive

A window, perhaps, needs

new summer drapes—a room,

slip covers.

A few simple improvements

often gives a home an

added charm.

OTTO A. OFFERMAN

Interior Decorations

515 Ave. Murray Hill 1914

NEW YORK CITY

SUNSET
STORIES

The Bears Are in a Hurry

HUTTEE BOY could find no one to play with, so he went to the slippery slide where the three young bears had taught him to slide down hill. Here he played all alone. He would climb to the top of the little hill, straighten out his legs so that the front ones stuck out before him and the hind ones trailed behind, then away he would slide, waving his trunk and squealing for joy.

Right into the river he would go. There he would paddle about and wash the mud off before climbing the hill again. Once when he was standing at the top of the slide, he heard a loud Grrrr! at his heels. Somebody pushed him and away he slid with his feet in the air. From the river he looked up and saw the three young bears coming down, grinning from ear to ear.

"Hello, Huttee Boy, we are in a hurry. Can't stop to talk today," they shouted as they swam across the river.

The little elephant climbed the hill again and looked after them. When they reached the far side of the river they disappeared among the trees.

"I beg your pardon, but you are blocking the way," said a voice behind him. And again he was pushed down the slide. This time he slid on his side. A huge black bear came sliding after him and swam across the river in great haste.

Huttee Boy climbed the hill once more to see where the big black bear was going. But before the bear had reached the other side, Huttee Boy was pushed down the slide again. This time he sat on his tail. "Sorry to upset you, but we are in hurry," said a gruff voice behind him. "Very big hurry!" growled a second voice.

"Oh, I don't mind," replied Huttee Boy. "It saves me the trouble of lying down which is rather hard for elephants, you know. I am really much obliged to you."

These bears had coats of such a light brown that Huttee Boy wondered if they had faded, but he did not ask them. He knew it would be hard for them to get new ones.

When he arrived at the top of the hill the next time, he found the most curious looking creature gazing down the slippery slide. It was covered with a shaggy mop of long black hair and had a white muzzle and long white claws. It looked like a bear, yet not exactly like a bear. And it looked like a giant sloth, yet not exactly like a sloth either. What ever could it be. It had long lips quite unlike any bear he had ever seen, and a heavy fringe of black hair concealed its eyes.

"When you have finished staring, you might tell me if you have seen any bears pass this way, growled the shaggy creature.

"Several," replied Huttee Boy. "Forgive me for staring, but I never heard about you when I went to the Jungle School."

"Strange sort of school, that wouldn't teach you about Baloo, the Sloth Bear!" growled the big black fellow.

Then he slid down the hill before Huttee Boy had time to ask him to give him a push. The little elephant stood at the top of the slide and watched the Sloth Bear paddle across the river.

"Get out of my way! This is a bear slide. Nobody else allowed!" snapped a small bear, bumping against Huttee Boy. It looked somewhat like a large pup.

PRICE OF GASOLINE
RISES ANOTHER CENT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 22—An advance of one cent a gallon in the wholesale and retail price of gasoline throughout its territory has been announced by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The new tank wagon price in Standard of New Jersey's territory is now 19 cents a gallon.

This is the fourth advance of one cent a gallon announced by the company since the beginning of the year, when gasoline was sold at wholesale at 15 cents a gallon. The advance followed an increase announced by the Gulf Refining Company several days ago. The Texas Company, Sinclair Refining Company, the Mexican Petroleum Company and the Tide-water Oil Sales Corporation immediately made a similar increase.

COTTON EXCHANGE DECISION

NEW YORK, May 22—Members of the New York Cotton Exchange have voted to reject the proposed amendment to the by-laws limiting to \$50,000 the amount of any one firm in any one month.

SOFIA PRINTS
MANY JOURNALS

THE HOME FORUM

Some Interesting Articles That I Have Not Yet Read

IN MY study—so called by pleasant custom and domestic courtesy—there is a book from which depends a stout metal clip holding in its clenching jaws an accumulation of newspaper pages each of which contains a presumably interesting article that I have promised myself sooner or later to read. A well-known and much admired metropolitan journal, with a Broodingagian Sunday edition which happily reaches me by mail one day late and only inundates my so-called study on Monday evening, contributes largely to this accumulation, which every now and then exceeds the capacity of the clip, and is thinned out by discarding such pages as I am then certain I shall never have time to read. These are added to a newspaper stack in a cellar, where, in due season will be helpfully carried away by a soldier of the Salvation Army, and what the army does with them I do not know. This week, for example, I have added to the weight on my hook a long article about the historic causes leading to the general strike in England, another about the new world of achievement that has been opened to man by the radio, an article about the rediscovered temples of the Mayan and Aztec, and a new play by a Russian dramatist, and others that I will not fill further space by enumerating.

I commend this system to anybody who feels swamped by the newspaper. It gives the accumulator a satisfying sense of "keeping up"; it exercises the faculty of intelligent selection, establishes order where otherwise seems to be chaos, and, if only by the passage of time before there is no longer room for more articles between the strong jaws of the clip, softens regret for not being able to read this, that, or the other article which has to be weeded out and put down cellar for the soldier. Often, indeed, such articles seem comfortably less to demand reading than they did when first so eagerly. And now and then, splendidly justifying the system, one of the articles actually gets read.

Yet it is not an astonishing thing that there is so much to read, and that so considerable a part of it seems, for this reason, not to matter, to demand reading. Never before has the individual reader been under compulsion, though the compulsion is somewhat fictitious, of an intelligent interest in so much of the planet on which he lives; and, for that matter, in the universe of which his planet is a part; and, in addition, in the mystery of his own relationship to that universe, which of course includes his neighbors either across the street or in China. And never before has he been so constantly confronted with opportunity optimistically to inform himself on these matters of intelligent concern or admirable curiosity. It was not always like this.

Once upon a time kings, ministers, or perchance a wealthy nobleman, curious to know what was doing in distant places, employed correspond-

ents who wrote the news with a quill pen and forwarded it by messenger, thus beginning for the royal, ministerial, or noble eye, what grew in time to be the more public "news-letter," and kept on growing to become such a newspaper as supplies my hook. I have seen it stated that one Nathaniel Butter issued in 1611 a "News-letter from Spain," for which is claimed the historical distinction of having been the first British newspaper. Hurrah, say I, for Editor Butter! Other small papers followed, publications of what we would now call propaganda, for their purpose was chiefly political. These had brief, bustling careers, vigorously supporting the party in power, and being vigorously suppressed when another party came in.

The phrase, "Liberty of the Press," was later coined. In 1792 Editor John Wilkes saw the interior of London Tower for adverse criticism of a speech from the Throne; and in 1811 Editor Leigh Hunt was imprisoned for adverse criticism of the Prince Regent, who liked it little to read that he "had just closed half a century without a single claim on the respect of posterity." But by that time improving editors served chiefly to advance the cause when Carlyle would say in "Sartor Resartus" that "the Journalists are now the true Kings and Clergy; henceforth Historians, unless they are fools, must write not of Bourbon Dynasties, and Tudors and Hapsburgs, but of Stamped Broadsheet Dynasties, and quite new successive Names according as this or that Able Editor, or Combination of Able Editors, gains the world's ear." Able as they were, they had not even imagined weekly editions capable of being unfolded and scattered, section by section, until the floor is covered, and the intelligent reader sits ankle deep in his newspaper. I wonder what Carlyle would think and say about that.

But I digress. Starting from my useful hook, it was not at all my intention to contemplate the past history of newspapers, but to make mild moan over a perplexity induced by their present generous proportions and expect to receive such distinct, untroubled, and varied matter, I would write (thought I) such an essay as might reasonably be called, "Some Interesting Articles That I Have Not Yet Read," touching lightly upon a single phase of the reader's problem in a time when, in all departments of literature, more is printed than one would like to read than one can possibly find time to read.

I have not yet read, for example, that interesting article (or so it promises) about the Family Tree of the College Degree, which I some time ago hung on my wall after perusal of the first sentence:

"The history of academic degrees and the interesting traditions connected with them make fascinating reading for those who have received or expect to receive such distinctions." Those mysterious trailing letters, following a man's name like the tail of a kite! Surely there must be much of quaint and curious interest in this unread article. And there next to it is another, this time about the composer Bach, the present popularity of his compositions, and the effect thereof on music in general. Little do I know (speaking quite frankly to myself) about the composer Bach; more I would like to know; and in all honesty, for my own satisfaction, and not merely to provide against possible emergencies in general conversation.

"Read not," said Bacon, "to contradict and confute; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider." There is an article I would fain weigh and consider about archeological work in Athens, where Americans, as proudly appears in the headline, are soon going to reveal the secrets of old Greece; I would like to know about that, and my curiosity falls in with an occasional desire for a more definite and dependable acquaintance with what is known about old Greece already. (How little, as I look at these unread articles, do I know about anything!)

Some day, too, I hope to read this article about the latest discovered evidences of early man; but perhaps before then—for discovery moves fast nowadays—there will be later discovered evidences of yet earlier man, and another article which will supersede this one. There is an article about the use of masks in the theater. Truly the world, if I may paraphrase a well-known couplet,

is so full of such subjects as these
We readers may all be as busy as bees.

Even now the accumulation stretches the strong jaws of the clip. I must weed out some of these interesting articles, and let the soldier have them.

But there is this to say: Whether or not I ever get to read those articles, they hang on the hook as a wholesome reminder of the amazing diversity of interests that go to make up our civilization; and that, in the universe, and of those finite limitations in me that should make me respectful toward the finite limitations of others. They symbolize the composite intellect of this twentieth century, curious about more topics than any single man can hope to master. And it is pleasant, and reassuring, against a rainy day, to have them there.

Sea Shells

So quietly they rest,
Upon the beach
Had I not pressed
My ear to each,

And each to my ear,
I should not know
That sea shells hear
Tides ebb and flow,
That the great language of the sea
Resounds in their fragility.

Fanny de Groot Hastings.

Larkspur

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
But yesterday I looked upon the lot,
This clump of green-gray stalks
stood empty.
Spanning the intervening hours
Some opaline filled with heaven's blue

Pours out—
Lo! the stalks are sprayed
With flower-cups
Of every shade of blue:
The blue my mother's eyes wear
When she looks at you;
Flax—sun hazed;
The gorgeous turquoise of a dragonfly;
Hills, far distant.

Ah! you and I well know
The hue of every
Steeped larkspur's eye.

Gertrude S. McCalmont

Goethe at His Forest Hermitage

NOT alone in his peerless dramas and romances does one feel the thrill of Goethe's masterful genius, for, in some of his charming short poems, one catches for a moment the delight of a rosy dawn, of mellow moonlight, of a pee-wee's plaint, or of the peace of the hills at twilight—all expressed in a few short words that touch the heart with a glow of inspiration. Such a delicious breath of evening balm on wooded hilltops is given in the second part of "The Wanderer's Night-Song," which begins "Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh," and which Henry W. Longfellow has translated into sweetly simple English words:

"O'er all the hill-tops
Is quiet now,
In all the tree-tops
Hear'st thou
Hardly a breath;
The birds are asleep in the trees:
Wait; soon like these
Thou, too, shalt rest."

Feeling this spell of twilight in the rhythmic lines of the poet's fancy, the painter, W. Friedrich, has pictured Goethe, in the evening of his great career, as he sits on a bench in front of his little hermitage on a hill in the forest of Ilmenau. "Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh," the poet is thinking, as, with folded hands, he awaits the hour of rest. The scene is a lovely bit of natural forest growth, and the stamp of a tree which has been removed to give space, adds perspective to the hills in the background. Amber reflections on meadow and woodland soften the lengthening shadows, and rose-hued clouds wait adieu to the sun's last rays.

From another source, also, this little poem has derived a still more delicate grace and charm. It is one of the sixty-seven of Goethe's poems which Franz Schubert is said to have set to music, yet it is not known that the poet ever paid the slightest attention to the genius of this marvelous composer, nor is Schubert's name even mentioned in any of Goethe's letters or numerous writings. It was far from the thought of either poet or musician that "throughout all future time their names were to be inseparably associated." Goethe's poems inspired Schubert with some of his noblest ideas, and one cannot help recognizing that the productions of the great German poet, for which Schubert's music, one feels that to break that association (were it possible) and return to the verses pure and simple would be a far greater descent than from poetry to prose. Glancing again at the picture of Goethe on this hilltop, one wishes that he himself might have heard the enchanting little melody Schubert wrote for the poem.

Word Magic

"From the lone sheeling of the misty island
Mountains divide us and the waste of seas—
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."

It would be an insensible heart that did not feel the surge of this strong music. The yearning . . . for the motherland has never been uttered with more poignant beauty. . . . The verse is like a great wave of the sea, rolling in to the mother shore, gathering impetus and grandeur as it goes, culminating in the note of vision and scattering itself triumphantly in the splendor of that word "Hebrides."

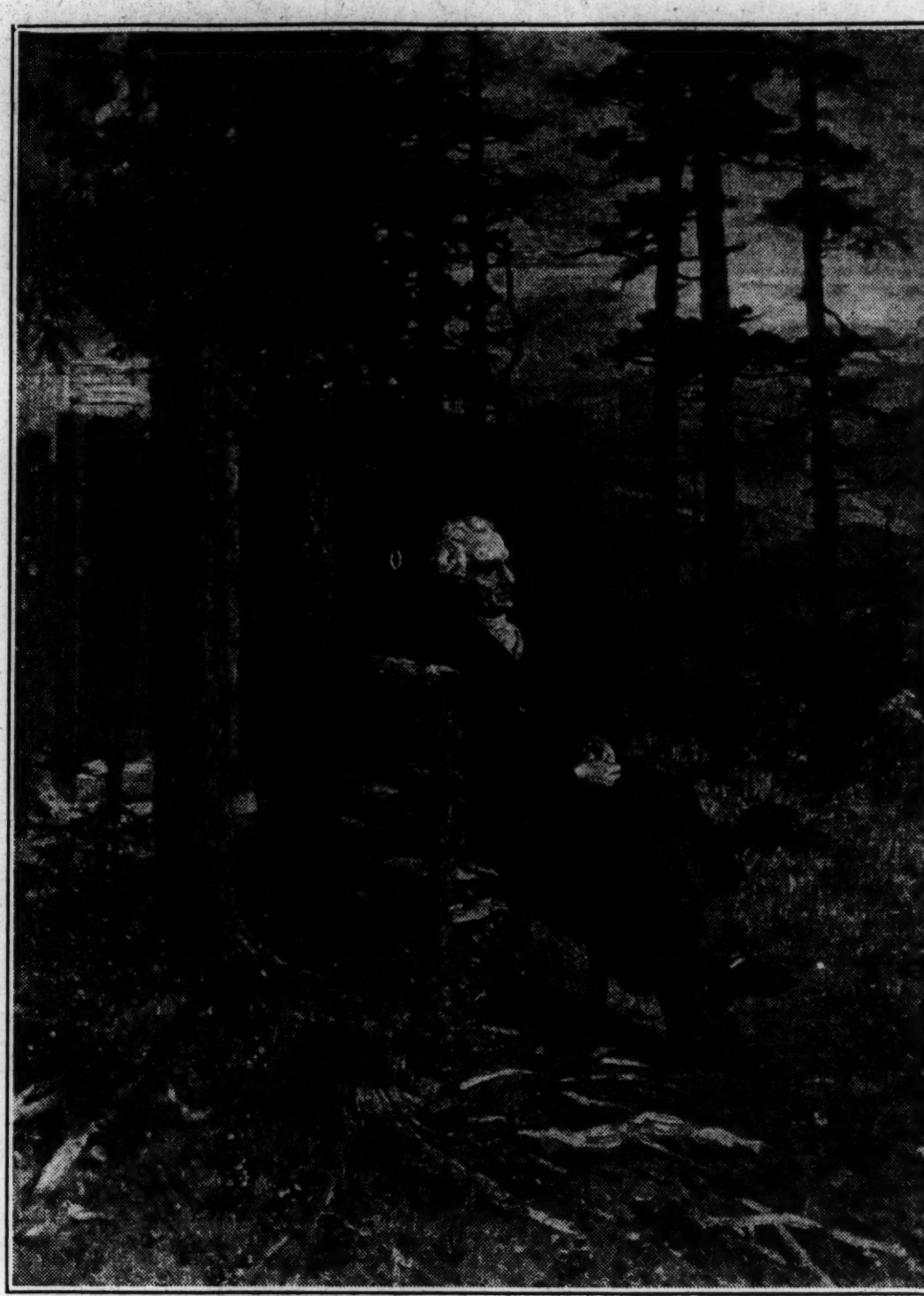
It is a beautiful illustration of the magic of a word used in its perfect setting. It gathers up the emotion of the theme into one chord of fulfillment and flings open the case of the mind to far horizons. . . .

Wordsworth's "Solitary Reaper" has many beautiful lines, but the peculiar glory of the poem dwells in the couplet in which, searching for parallels for the song of the Highland girl that fills "the vale profound," he hears in imagination the cuckoo's

"Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides."

Wordsworth, like Homer and Milton, and all who touch the sublime in poetry, had a power of transmuting a proper name to a strange and significant beauty. . . . And the miraculous word need not be intrinsically beautiful. Darius need not, yet it is that word which perhaps the greatest of all sonnets finds its breathless, astonished close:

"Silent—upon a peak—in Dar-ien."
The truth is that the magic of words is not in the words themselves, but in the distinction, delicacy, surprise, of their use—Alpha of the Plough, in "Leaves in the Wind."



"Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh"

A Brief for the Crow

The crow is the stout-hearted humorist of birdland; a rollicking, good-natured fellow, overflowing with robust good-fellowship. He is with us in our northern American climes while the great army of migratory songsters are lingering in the south. Even in Canada, where the all-year bird inhabitants are few, he arrives long before the snow has all disappeared. He comes sailing down the wind some blustery morning in the early spring, and alighting on a wind-tossed tree-top, sways valiantly in the breeze, and shouts to the whole world with the same broad, tolerant mirth. "Haw! Haw! Haw!" And his circle of friends grows, for he laughs with the whole world and at nobody but himself, and you cannot keep a fellow with that sense of humor under a cloud of misunderstanding.

An Address

Dated at end September 2, 1819.

Dear Lamb,

I can't for the life of me recollect Lloyd's address; so I apply to you to do a message for me 'Tis not fair perhaps to be so careless, & then to trouble other folks; but consider the numbers in the Strand! & then a corner house too—nominally in the street, but virtually, to us visitors, in a lane. No fat No. on a smokey-white post, meeting you eye thus 38, & making an impression that may be treasured up afterwards in your mind's Eye—albeit memento postum—nothing to point out which is the door, "if door it may be called, that door is none; but rather hothouse frame, of Glassy Squares compact"—no knocker, or any of the appurtenances that doors usually have; mine seems as if one was going to enter into a conservatory for rare plants; for my part I'm always shy of looking at the panels, because it leads to stare into a private house. So if there be a number on them, cut with a diamond, I never saw it (tho I believe after all the glass is silvered at the back; for I once saw a glimpse of my own spectacles in it, & nothing else). Besides I don't go by the No, but by the words "Shoe Lane"—I turn the corner, & pull at the first bell, if a man lived at Somerset's House or Exeter Change, there'd be no trouble in sending him a letter—or under the belfry of the new Church, or over Temple Bar. . . .

(A change of pen.) When I was last in town (the pen will soon get softer) I promised Lloyd, that in about a fortnight from that time, I'd come & stay with him a few days. Now reckoning by St. Albans market there must have passed over since then at least 2 Saturdays. Therefore I make bold, having lost the post—due to his house, to beg you to inform him that I intend to be with him on Tuesday next 7th Sept provided it be a fine day, & provided I hear nothing from him to the contrary. Coaches being uncertain (as to accommodations) he need not expect me till he hears I'm come. Tell him this, & so shall he have a bed ready for me, & a Laver of fair water on a standish, with clean nappery, & scouring sand—there's no occasion to put Lavender between the sheets, tho I use it here. Excuse my rusticity, & believe me to be yours most sincerely

THOMAS MANNING.

P.S. By the bye, I now recollect that Shoe Lane is in Fleet Street & not in the Strand—so I have been expatiating on the latter to no purpose. . . .

Thursday Sept 2d 1819.
From Mr. Bardford's Barn, Riddle corner, behind the Screen, under the Light-hole.—From "The Letters of Thomas Manning to Charles Lamb," Edited by G. A. Anderson.

The Pathway of Rivers

The rivers of God are full of water.
They are wonderful in the renewal of their strength.
He poureth them out from a hidden fountain.

They are born among the hills in the high places,
Their cradle is in the bosom of the rocks,
The mountain is their mother and the forest is their father.

They are nourished among the long grasses,
They receive the tribute of a thousand springs,
The rain and the snow provide their inheritance.

They are glad to be gone from their birthplace,
With a joyful noise hasten away
They are going forever and never departed.

The courses of the rivers are all appointed;
They roar loudly but they follow the road,
For the finger of God hath marked their pathway.

The rivers of Damascus rejoice among their gardens;
The great river of Egypt is proud of his ships;
The Jordan is lost in the Lake of Bitterness.

Surely the Lord guideth them every one in his wisdom,
In the end he gathereth all their drops on high,
And sendeth them forth again in the clouds of mercy.

—Henry Van Dyke, in "Songs Out of Doors."

The "Mayflower" Barn

If you were asked to describe the place you would begin by saying, "Pigeons." Pigeons fill the air—white, fan-tailed pigeons. They flit with one another round and round the narrow platform of the weather-green cote, they perch, with little clinging pink feet on the old tiles of the "Mayflower" barn, gossiping by the hour and answering "Oo-oo!" to bits of exciting scandal. They feed from a battered can at the foot of the bird-bath, where the sparrows drink. They draw the sunshine on their marvelous wings across the lawns. They are more wonderful than the blossoming cherry trees in the fields, for the trees in the spring are still, a mass of snow-blossom, waiting silently in their great promise of summer fruit, with the calves beneath their boughs being lazy all the day.

The "Mayflower" barn is big and dark, and so precious that it is guarded zealously. It has not the same great freedom as the clump of primroses that spreads great blossoms in a corner of the very old garden steps. It is locked at night and has notices prohibiting things about it. The great beams, we are led to believe, were once buffeted by the waves of the Atlantic; they carried men and women many centuries ago away from persecution to a free land of promise. All this seems strange. There is no persecution here now.

Through the little wooden gate, down the fields among the cherry trees, where four little happy pigs blink at you and dream contented dreams in their clean straw, you pass a place of daffodils and come to the Quaker Meeting House, with honeyuckle on the walls, with its open door and open lattice windows, and its utter simplicity. On a little rounded stone among the grasses and primroses and violets is the name of the founder of Pennsylvaniam. Was there something about this little place that the New World could not give—the thought of a crooked cherry tree when the year was young; of the song of a miniature robin on the boughs of an old oak—that brought him back again? There are other things here. There is an ancient open hearth and a one-time secret chamber discovered but lately in the closed-up depth of a wall. It has a tiny four-paned window at the rear—only a bit of broken glass looking out onto nothing.

From "The Lotus Eaters"

Lo! in the middle of the wood
The folded leaf is wood from out the bud
With winds upon the branch, and
Grows green and broad, and takes no care,
Sun-steeped at noon, and in the moon
Nightly dew-fed; and turning yellow
Falls, and floats down the air.
Lo! sweetened with the summer light
The full-juiced apple, waxing over-mellow,
Drops in a silent autumn night.
All its allotted length of days,
The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens and fades, and falls, and hath no toll.
Fast-rooted in the fruitful soil.

—Tennyson.

Longevity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist set a limit to human life which became generally accepted as the bound of reasonable expectation. "The days of our years are threescore years and ten," he declared; but he granted the possibility of a longer life. "And if by reason of strength they be fourscore years," he continued, "yet is their strength labour and sorrow." This, on the whole, was a gloomy prospect which the Psalmist placed before his people. Yet so generally have his words been accepted in the succeeding centuries that it has commonly been said of those whose years have gone beyond the limit set by him that they were living on borrowed time.

During the last century a great change has come in the length of human life. Now it is not uncommon to find persons of fourscore years and more, active and happy in their accustomed pursuits. Accordingly, one is not surprised to learn that during the last hundred years longevity has more than doubled, and that during the last half century the expectancy of life has increased more than eighteen years.

Through the discovery of Christian Science, in 1866, and its dissemination during the half century since, mankind has been gaining a clearer understanding of what life is. It is being learned how mistaken is the habit of planning, as in some instances almost from youth, for old age and death. Christian Science is teaching the truth about life and existence, thus setting forth the facts underlying the whole problem. "Life," declares Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "is divine Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit. Life is without beginning and without end." Thus life is a synonym for God. The paragraph quoted from closes with these words: "Life is not limited. Death and finiteness are unknown to Life. If life ever had a beginning, it would also have an ending." The logic in this statement is obvious. Life as God is eternal and unlimited, that is, infinite, and never knows death and finiteness. Then, since God and man are co-existent

and co-eternal, man—the expression of God, or Life—likewise is eternal and indestructible.

But, one may say, this is contrary to experience; all men die; death is inevitable. Here arises the necessity for distinguishing between God's man, the expression of divine Being, and the counterfeit, the mortal, whose days are "few . . . and full of trouble." Manifestly it was of mortals that the Psalmist spoke when he set the limit of existence at threescore years and ten; but because of the new understanding of Life which is being gained the world over, existence is apparently extending its bounds, and will continue so to do as the understanding of Life is more general. As men learn more of man's true selfhood as God's offspring this understanding stands perceptibly to their length of days. "Longevity is increasing," writes Mrs. Eddy on pages 223 and 224 of Science and Health, "and the power of sin diminishing, for the world feels the alternative effect of truth through every pore."

It is the change of thought regarding Life from a material to a spiritual basis which is resulting in this marked extension of the human span; and inevitably mankind's experience will increase as Life is better understood. Men are awakening to the great degree to which the thought of death has dominated them. The thing greatly feared has inevitably come; and the result has been to constrict and limit human experience. Contemplation of man's eternal selfhood turns thought away from the belief in death; and when in the fullness of spiritual understanding the facts of being appear, men will see that death is but a corollary of the belief of life in matter, a belief which disappears when Life is beheld as God.

Christ Jesus proved for all time that Life is eternal, not under the control of matter, but self-existent and indestructible. His enemies could not destroy him through taking away the human sense of life. Crucified as they believed, he returned, manifesting the same body in proof of his teachings. "This is life eternal," he told his disciples, "that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." To know God and the Christ, God's perfect ideal, was and is to gain eternal Life. Eternal Life, then, is not to be gained through the experience termed death, but rather through the understanding of Life. With what tremendous significance is this statement fraught! We may begin now to gain the understanding of Life, the knowledge which is eternal Life. We may begin now to prolong our sense of existence, until it is demonstrated that Life has no limits.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

What Irak Needs

The Heart of the Middle East, by Richard C. Coe. New York: Frank-Maurice, Inc. \$5.

THIS is a book to read and place on the reference shelf; that is, if one is interested in Babylon and Nineveh, Baghdad and Mosul, Assyrian, Persian, Roman, Ottoman, and Anglo-Saxon civilizations, the Abbasids and the Wahabites, Marco Polo and Sir Percy Cox, Saladin the Magnificent and King Feisal, the twelfth point of Woodrow Wilson's Anabasis and the British mandate, and all that is taking place among the 2,700,000 Moslems, the 90,000 Jews, the 80,000 Christians, and the 40,000 other inhabitants of the land stretching from Persia to Syria and the Syrian desert, from the mountains of Kurdistan to Arabia and the Persian Gulf, popularly called Mesopotamia, officially designated Al Irak.

The book is a mine of information bearing on a region of the earth as heavily stocked with international gunpowder as China and the Balkans. The historical background is sketched briefly, but sufficiently to show its connection with current conditions. For example, the author follows at some length the influence of Persian mysticism on the more practical and dogmatic thought of the Simon pure Arab, resulting in the Mesopotamian Shiites, who constitute 50 per cent of the population. The Sunni, the Puritans of Islam, more aggressively inspired by the militant Ibn Saud of Arabia proper, represent the second strong party. The division is sharp. This makes the task of the foreigner exceedingly difficult, since religion is the dominating force in every community.

An Awakened Arabia

Speaking of Ibn Saud, according to Mr. Coe his military successes, including those in the Hejaz, are additional proof of an awakened Arabia, especially an awakened Arabia. The roused Muhammadan world is a big and permanent factor with which the West will have to reckon from this time on. The East possesses a lively consciousness of its unity and is brim full of the mood of the offensive. Whence will come its leadership? Possibly Turkey, more likely Arabia. The Arab is practical. He sees with his eyes. Like the proverbial Misourian, he has to be shown, but he does not have to be shown a picture. Given the opportunity of instruction, he makes a first-class mechanic. He takes to modern inventions, but these do not revolutionize him, the man, the Arab, the Muhammadan. "An Arab's mind," writes the author, "is not a blank slate, it is still an Arab and not an American." "An Arab is one of the few people who can look dignified in a Ford car. . . . This dignity is the outward and visible sign of a spiritual power, and the result of a perfect conviction that the ways of the fathers, handed down for generations, are still the best ways."

Importance of Irak

Territorially, Irak is insignificant. Historically and in the present political world it occupies a large space. Attention is called to subjects ranging from the "mixing of races" and "Gypsies" to the "first democratic" and the "first Communist." The Crusades paved the way for the conquering Turks. The real sheik is a far call from the movie figure. The weakness of the mandate system lies in the fact that the mandate power assumed responsibility naturally insists on control, while the mandated country, moved by revived nationalism, desires to retain its hold on the administration. If an Arab renaissance is really a potent factor in the future, its coming will be due to the strength and coherence of the Akhwan movement, Ibn Saud's society of the "Brethren."

The Englishman is the super-planner colonist and administrator, the Frenchman his partner in cultural penetration and influence. The recent arrival of the American on the field adds to the interest. "The commission of inquiry into the Armenian atrocities (1895) included English, French and Russian officers, but no German." A Russian blunder!

Parson Woodforde Again

The Diary of a Country Parson, Vol. II, 1782-1787. Edited by John G. Parsons. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$4.25.

THOSE who have read the first volume of James Woodforde's diary will not need to be introduced to that pleasant country parson and the uneventful yet busy life that he lived in the heart of the Norfolk countryside toward the end of the eighteenth century. The present volume gives fuller extracts than the first, and presents a full picture of the years 1782 to 1787.

The history books that survey events and persons from the detached eminence of a later age, noting only what they consider matters of importance, and prepossessed with their own theses, do not give half so valuable nor so interesting an impression of a period as does a book such as this, wherein is set down at first hand the everyday life of an ordinary citizen. It is, moreover, a pleasant fancy to be able to live, just for a week, in each of the centuries behind us, and Parson Woodforde, just because he sets down the common matters of meals eaten and bills paid and visitors received and gossip and excursions and amusements as each occurred, day by day, enables us to live in at least one of our weeks in eighteenth-century England. For though the volume deals with several years, they are, in effect, and in retrospect, a week repeated.

It is not an epoch-making week, but by no means a dull one; we conduct our services, and note how bad weather thins the congregation; dine (at 2 or 3 o'clock) in turn with one or other of the five or six friends who make up our dining circle, serving huge meals that seem queerly arranged now, and afterward playing Loo or Quadrille; pay and receive calls and gifts from the Squire and his wife; pay our servants their wages; and, list starting at 7 o'clock,

Turkish rule dulled the intellect of the Arab and all but destroyed the subtlety of the Persian. Our academic hoods and gowns owe their origin to the professors and intellectuals of the Golden Age of Caliphs. Harun and Mamun excelled as polo players. A British company with American cars is operating a weekly motor service between Baghdad and Damascus, including in the run 450 miles of desert.

What Irak Has Done

After a strong, stable government, Irak's economic resuscitation is dependent mainly on the construction of an extensive irrigation system and the revival of Persian trade. "The connection of the English with Mesopotamia was an inevitable corollary of their powerful position in India and the Persian Gulf." While the author criticizes rather sharply certain heavy expenditures of the military for official and residential quarters in the post-war days, he declares that on the whole the English have carried on nobly against heavy odds.

Whaling Days

Pursuing the Whale, by John A. Cook. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

THE romance of seafaring days when there was little steam and no wireless grows as the old sailing vessels drop off and the steamers and rotor-ships take their place on the seven seas. The bark Wanderer—of which the author of the present book was one of the owners—and the Charles W. Morgan were the last of the old square-rigged whalers.

There are still seamen's havens in New England seacoast towns where whalers meet and relive the days when the fleets went up into the Arctic Ocean for several years at a time, when there was a freemasonry among all boating men that has been lost today in the heavy ocean traffic.

There could have been no better qualified person than Mr. Cook to write such a volume as this on the lost art of whaling—had he only been given a little help of the professional writer. Most of the material has been gathered from the journals of the captain. In many instances the verbs have been left in the present tense, thereby giving a note of authenticity. But the material throughout has too much sameness. Had it all been sorted out and a series of chapters devoted to the various whaling methods, it would have been easier reading.

But it would take more than the manner of telling to spoil the tale. It is a vivid and thrilling account of the adventures of a captain in the Arctic. Captain Cook is a Cape Codder, therefore is fitted to be a whaling master of the whaling industry. He has the added advantage in writing such a book—of being obviously truthful and not coloring his material to make it seem more glamorous. In his 48 years at sea he met the great whales, knowing when to pass it all off as something quite matter-of-fact, something that a whaling captain rather counts on during his voyages.

There is the instance in which he went northward after shipping a crew at San Francisco. Knowing that he signed them on that there were renegades everywhere trying to work passage to Alaska, to desert the ship for the gold fields of the Yukon, he was careful to pick out only those who were obviously seamen and not gold seekers. Most of the men were Scandinavians. But when the ship had sailed and the men had boarded in the captain's absence, he found that not one of them was the man he had signed on. All were lowering creatures of the basest possible make-up. This was the case with the rest of the crew as it was possible, and yet Captain Cook kept them under control for two winters and three summers in the Arctic without letting one desert the ship.

There were amazing adventures about his ship's clearing papers,

The amazingly successful handling of the Waqaf properties (sacred bequests), the remarkable improvement of conditions, testify eloquently to British business and professional efficiency. "For the first time in 700 years the children of Irak are now offered the rudiments of an ordinary education."

That the West will ever conquer completely the East is unthinkable, but Great Britain's international position and service are unique and her influence has become so inextricably mixed with the other threads of middle Eastern life that the middle East could not continue to exist, in anything like its present form, without her.

As much of a case can be made out for Irak as a natural national unit. It is a mechanically built state. The nearest approach to national feeling is in its religion and the boundaries of this religion are fixed far beyond the frontiers of Irak. It becomes increasingly clear that what Irak needs for its future peace and prosperity is just what every racial group of the middle East needs, what all the peoples of the Balkans and elsewhere need, namely, an overmastering force, good will, and friendly co-operation.

Whaling Days

which kept him scurrying about the seas, slipping in and out of ports before the consuls and the local police could bar him from sailing. His boat had been bought from Norway and therefore could not be sailed under an American flag—at that time. He registered it under the Argentine flag without the consent of the Argentine Government and spent his time placing the consuls of that country at all the ports he touched. From the start at Sandefjord through the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific, he was pursued by scraps of paper.

But it is the accounts of the whaling, of the wintering at Herschel Island, and of dodging ice floes and packs that hold the greatest interest. And Captain Cook has told all this well. He knows the details that would escape any but the man who has gone over and over it all until it has become routine. We read of the daily lives of everyone, of the captain and the officers, of the boatmen, the natives, the hunters. The colorfulness of the old sea days cannot be lost while there are some of the old-school captains to tell of their adventures, lives, and in these days of efficiency and comfort and safe routine there is a great deal missed. One way to get a taste of it is to read such accounts as the men who have lived adventurous lives have to tell. "Pursuing the Whale" is more than a book, it is a legend out of the past, something to give us a bit in spite of the rushing success of the day.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Topsy Turvy Tales, by Mildred Batchelder. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Stories for Junior High Schools, edited by William Rabenort. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 32 cents.

The Paris That Is Paris, by Watson White. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 33.

Poetry for Junior High Schools, edited by Elias Lieberman. (2 vols.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 32 cents a volume.

Telling on the Tront, by Edward Ringwood Hewitt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Florida, by Kenneth L. Roberts. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.

Music Education in America, by Archibald T. Davison. New York: The Commercial Side of Literature, by Michael Joseph in collaboration with Grant Overton. New York: Harper & Bros.

Shakespeare for English Courses, edited by Rose M. R. Nikola. (2 vols.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 30 cents a volume.

Prospects for World Unity, by William Stuart Howe. Boston: The Four Seas Publishing Company.

The Reclamation, by Edwin Brown. Boston: The Four Seas Publishing Company. 32.

The Interpreter, by Gertrude Capen Whitney. Boston: The Four Seas Publishing Company. 32.

Year Book of Poems, 1926, edited by Charles H. Gibson. Boston: The American Poetry Association.

The Enemy, by Channing Pollock. New York: Brentano's. 32.

Washington Square, by Henry James. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$1.25.

The Sea of Adventure, by William Beebe. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Face in the Mist, by Homer B. Hubert. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The Lucky Prisoner, Count Coblenz. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 30.

For the King, by Alan Douglas. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. 32.

The Speech Arts, by Alice Evelyn Craig. New York: The Macmillan Company. 32.

The Saga of a Supercargo, by Fullerton Waldo. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. 32.

The Heart of Black Papua, by Merion Moore Tappin. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. 33.

The Romance of World Trade, by Arthur Pearson Dennis. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 34.

The Lure of English Cathedrals, by Frances M. Gostling. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.50.

Mantrap, by Sinclair Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 32.

Argensberg, by Tristram Tupper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 32.

Natural Laws and Human Hopes, by M. C. Otto. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 30 cents.

The Way to Keep Him, by Arthur Murphy. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. 35 cents.

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Placing Modern Conductors

Der Dirigent im XX Jahrhundert, von Adolf Weissmann. Berlin: Propyläen-Verlag.

A BOOK worth reading and an interesting book is "The Conductor" by Adolf Weissmann, one of the most far-seeing and intellectual among present-day German music critics. This volume of some 200 pages, adorned with numerous pictures of famous conductors, contains a wealth of noteworthy information. The one approach to which it lays itself open is that while it has a table of contents of pictures and literary sources,

ica. No, Felix Mottl did not even take part in the rehearsals for the New York "Parsifal" of 1913; the whole responsibility rested on the shoulders of Alfred Hertz.

A New Era

With Bülow we stand on the threshold of a new era, and now Weissmann allows the most important modern conductors to pass in review before us. There is Gustav Mahler, that complicated character who labored so honestly and enthusiastically over his task. Next comes Richard Strauss, whom Weissmann

bergs with Mahler with regard to the will for technical perfection, the urge toward making a work as comprehensible as possible; but in the case of the former the conductor's will power is placed at the service of a keen intellect. Bruno Walter, for Weissmann, is the sole Mahler disciple in a more literal sense of the word, who in his capacity as a conductor, serves almost above all others. Otto Klemperer, he declares, is "without pose, superior, yet endowed with an insistent temperament."

Wilhelm Furtwängler he finds unsentimental, altogether an "I-man," yet one who has such lofty artistic aims that he wins the confidence of the best. His technique is individual, of grandiose simplicity of line, yet without virility. He is "the most Teutonic among the leaders of the younger generation of conductors."

Monteux and Ansermet

Pierre Monteux and Ernest Ansermet. Mr. Weissmann aptly derives from the Russian ballet, specifically that of Stravinsky. Monteux is a Parisian, intelligent and sensitive, a conductor who speaks for the requirements of Bach and Beethoven, yet with the faculty of poetically recapturing Debussy; Ansermet is an outstanding intellectual power, gifted with analytical mastery and uncommon vitality. Thomas Beecham represents for advances the cause of opera in English, yet a conductor who also advances the cause of opera in German, a man of manifold gifts, endowed with propulsive energy.

Of Serge Koussevitzky he says: "His accomplished mimic art is placed at the service of a very uncommon feeling for tone and dynamics; he carries out his shadings with the completest sureness; he never loses himself, despite all his liveliness and passion. In the case of this man who knows the orchestra so exactly no shocks are possible."

Weissmann writes captivately of Blech, von Schilling, Stiedry, Kieffer, Fritz Busch, Gustav Brecher, Hermann Abendroth, Siegmund von Hausegger, Max Fiedler, Ernst Kunwald, Julius Pruever, Ferdinand Lowe, Alexander von Zemlinsky, Leopold Stokowski, Ossip Gabrilowitch, Alfred Hertz, Fritz Reiner, Rudolf Ganz and Artur Bodanzky—the last only in his capacity as an operatic conductor, without attention to his 13 years of activity at the head of the Society of the Friends of Music. The great Vienna waltz conductors and the modern revival of the famous Strauss operettas, Erich Wolfgang Kornold, and even jazz have not been forgotten, and have been considered with breadth of view and without the slightest pettiness.

The final analysis which Weissmann presents of the development of the conductor up to the present day is that the apex of the art of conducting has been attained if not overpassed. "In its bloom it may be counted among the most important cultural manifestations of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. But it is moral, like all others."

Felix Weingartner to Weissmann is the aesthetician of conducting, the maintainer of beauty of form, inwardly and in externals. As a stage conductor he is disappointing. He is a concert conductor pledged to the opera stage, whose culminating point is control of the expressive and tonal means of Beethoven's "Ninth"; yet who is at the same time well fitted to be a conductor-virtuoso.

Muck is a man of critical keenness before he is an imaginative interpreter. An art of this type, naturally, has its limitations and is not always capable of the loftiest flights. Muck possesses power of conviction and seriousness, however, for which reason, since 1891, he has been the genuinely qualified conductor of the Bayreuth "Parsifal." As a concert conductor Weissmann calls Muck the protagonist of classic-romantic music.

Artur Nikisch, according to Weissmann, is "the perfect conductor, the born recreative personality," and a romantic tonal lyricist whose performances at the same time always are somewhat suggestive of the improvisatory, because his offerings, again and again, are productive of surprises in effect. It is the art of improvisation strained through a highly developed musicality.

Arturo Toscanini is enthusiastically praised by the author. We will quote only the following words: "This man is . . . all spiritual tension, over ready to assert his will, questioned right to rule. Once Toscanini was savage, and even now there glows in him a fire which never turns to ash. The conductor Toscanini is truly one possessed; 'passion' and 'emotion' are the motive springs of his art. The chiseling out of the melos, carried out with an ardor shown by hardly any other man, is his very first object, and the final result of it all is a tone quite unique in its gradation. In 'Tristan,' the humanism of this music actually may be grasped in the orchestral dynamics, and its melody, in truth, becomes infinite."

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The final analysis which Weissmann presents of the development of the conductor up to the present day is that the apex of the art of conducting has been attained if not overpassed. "In its bloom it may be counted among the most important cultural manifestations of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. But it is moral, like all others."

Felix Weingartner to Weissmann is the aesthetician of conducting, the maintainer of beauty of form, inwardly and in externals. As a stage conductor he is disappointing. He is a concert conductor pledged to the opera stage, whose culminating point is control of the expressive and tonal means of Beethoven's "Ninth"; yet who is at the same time well fitted to be a conductor-virtuoso.

Muck is a man of critical keenness before he is an imaginative interpreter. An art of this type, naturally, has its limitations and is not always capable of the loftiest flights. Muck possesses power of conviction and seriousness, however, for which reason, since 1891, he has been the genuinely qualified conductor of the Bayreuth "Parsifal." As a concert conductor Weissmann calls Muck the protagonist of classic-romantic music.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Little Spanish Girl's Costume of the Sixteenth Century

THE sixteenth century was as magnificent a period in respect to dress as in that of general artistic achievement. Spain in that century was at the apex of her wealth, her glory, and her pride, and her grandees and great ladies wore apparel, not only rich and costly, but actually sumptuous. The Spanish influence may be traced, largely because of political affiliations, both in Italy and in England, but was less marked in France.

Art Wrought by Artisans
Part of the glory of the great painters of this period comes not only from their knowledge of anatomy and their ability to portray the human face, but also from the subtle skill with which they reproduced the soft deep tones of velvet, the shimmer of silks, the glitter of gold, the intricate patterns of embroidery, and the airy delicacy of marvelously-wrought lace.

Artists depicted what artisans wrought. It was weavers, embroiderers, metal workers and lace-makers who produced the gorgeous fabrics to deck the great, and it was tailors who cunningly fashioned these fabrics, for in that day men designed and made the costumes for both men and women.

One remembers that amusing scene in "The Taming of the Shrew" where the gallant Petruchio summons a tailor to provide his ostentatious bride with a wardrobe befitting her new estate and then proceeds to discipline the wilful woman by finding fault with everything the tailor offers so that her dreams of magnificent array are all brought to naught. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has recently acquired a Spanish costume which, though made for a child, illustrates the period and country admirably.

The Embroidery of the Dress
Spain was very famous for the beauty and richness of its embroidery in the sixteenth century, but even so this costume ascribed to the last quarter is exceptionally beautiful in this respect. Curiously enough the character of the embroidery is on each part of the dress. The long, sweeping redingote, which is of gray satin, has a small all-over pattern. This was first stamped on the surface so as to form a guide for the gold thread which is couched upon it. However, for some reason, the gold does not follow the entire pattern. Upon the back of the redingote there is only the stamped design. Perhaps it was never completed, but it suggests the amusing reflection that the child who wore this magnificent dress did so on state occasions when she faced her audience without ever turning round.

The bodice is extremely rich, the design being couched in gold upon satin and embroidered in colored silks in satin stitch. The design is in a bold leaf scroll which suggests the workmanship of the seventeenth century. The museum authorities think it is quite possible that this bodice did not belong originally to the costume, since it is much more worn than the other portions. The satin material had even been patched here and there by bits of silk. Close examination shows, indeed, that some of the patchwork does come from the center of the back of the redingote, which makes us wonder again if the little damsel never turned around.

As the picture shows, the skirt is particularly magnificent, being thickly crested with gold embroidery that doubtless it could "stand alone." We cannot do better than quote the description of it given by Miss Eleanor B. Saxe, assistant-curator in the Department of Textiles at the Museum of Natural History, New York.

"Undeniably the most beautiful and richly-decorated part of the dress is the skirt. Mauve embroidery silks cover a ground of canvas over which couched gold thread forms an all-over design suggesting a reversed 'C' scroll. Adding richness and character there appears couched upon this a motif common in the Renaissance, the partly-pruned branch, which in its conventionalized graceful contour, as in this case, has the appearance of an island.

"The hem and the middle of the front of the skirt are embellished by five bands of embroidery in gold and colored silks in a meandering design of conventionalized grape leaves and the pruned branch, the bands being alternated by rows of galleon trimmings."

Detachable Sleeves
Perhaps the most striking feature of the dress is the herring or open sleeve of the redingote. This is particularly interesting at the present moment when long sleeves are the vogue. In the Middle Ages the sleeve was very commonly planned as a separate article of dress which was tied or pinned on to the shoulder of the tunic or coat. From the beginning of the fourteenth century these detachable sleeves were often sold separately. The fashion was most content since a great lady might have for various occasions sets of sleeves varying in elaboration.

Both in medieval sculpture and in Italian paintings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries we find many examples of the hanging sleeve. The fashion, however, came to its full glory during the Renaissance. These detachable sleeves were real objects of art in many cases, being adorned not only with elaborate patterns of embroidery, as in the present instance, but even with jewels.

favorite knight. In the midst of a tourney, thrilled by the gallantry of her chosen admirer, her emotion found expression in snatching from her shoulder the jeweled bodkin that held the under sleeve and casting the latter down into the lists to be deftly caught by her knight, who proudly carried it as a banner or used it to deck his helmet. Which could bear no braver crest. And, metaphorically speaking, many a fair lady doubtless pinned her heart



A Spanish Costume of the Sixteenth Century Recently Acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The Easy Way to Can—The Cold-Pack Method

CANNING by the old method was hard work. Three dozen quart jars of fruit or vegetables was a good day's output. But with the modern cold-pack one-process method a woman can easily put up in the same number of hours.

The method was worked out by experts, simplified and tested for a number of years before it was made known to the public. Since then other authorities have tried to improve upon it by applying their knowledge of older methods of canning, but so far they have had for their pains only food that spoiled. They are now agreed that if these directions are followed exactly, every jar of produce will keep for years and will be as good when opened as on the day it was canned.

Before the preparation of the fruit is started, cans, tops and rings should be sterilized and ready for use, and the sirup or boiling water made ready to be poured over the fruit when it is in the can. For success is often due to too long an interval between the preparation of the product and its processing, so everything should be made ready, then the fruit quickly prepared for the jars and canned.

Sterilizing
Wash jars and caps in soapy water, rinse well and test for leaks, and drop cans with tops that fit into a kettle of hot water. Bring to a boil and boil at least 10 minutes, leaving them in the hot water until they are needed for filling. Boil fruit jar rings—at least each season—for 5 minutes and leave them in hot water until required.

Sirup of a sweetness as nearly as possible like the original juice of the fruit is about right for pouring over the fruit when it is in the can. For a thin sirup, allow 1 cupful of sugar to 2 quarts of water. For a medium sirup use 3 cupfuls of sugar to 2 quarts of water. Thick sirup requires 6 cupfuls of sugar to 2 quarts of water. If desired, sirup may be made the day before canning, but it must be boiling when poured over the fruit in the jars.

Fruits and vegetables to be canned must be sound and fresh. Products that stand too long before being canned develop "flat-sour."

Blanching
Some fruits and nearly all vegetables must be blanched before canning—immersed in boiling water for a required number of minutes, lifted out and drained, then plunged immediately into cold water. By this process the pulp is hardened and shrunk, color in the fruit is set, and the food is made easier to handle.

A wire scalding basket is excellent for this purpose, though many prefer a large square of cheesecloth that has been previously scalded. The selected or prepared vegetables or fruit are placed in the center of the cloth, the four corners are gathered up and twisted to give one a firm hold, then the center of the cloth, contents and all, is dropped into the kettle of boiling water, the corners hanging together off at one

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to her sleeve before she gave the latter into her knight's keeping. While the present costume seems to have been made for a child of not more than 12, the museum contains a portrait of Isabella, daughter of Philip II of Spain and his third wife, which was painted when the Infanta was apparently about 20 years of age and in which she is wearing a strikingly similar costume, except that the redingote is lacking. In the little girl's dress the neck is high and round, whereas in the Infanta's costume it is opened in front with a slight V, from the sides of which springs one of those marvelous airy lace ruffs with which we are familiar in the portraits of Queen Elizabeth.

Blend together 2½ tablespoons each of butter and flour, then pour on gradually, while constantly stirring, ¾ of a cupful of chicken stock, or milk if there is no stock. Bring to a boil, then add ¼ of a cupful of mushroom caps, finely chopped, 1 cupful of chopped crab meat, the yolks of 2 eggs slightly beaten and salt and paprika to taste. Boil 3 minutes, then add 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley and turn the mixture into buttered ramekin dishes or reheated patty shells. Sprinkle with bread crumbs mixed with melted butter and bake to a golden brown in a hot oven.

Breaded Oysters
Most home cooks who fry oysters dip them first in egg and bread crumbs and in the frying the crumbs come off and leave the oysters most unattractive in appearance. This may be avoided by selecting oysters that have just been opened, flattening them slightly and laying them in fresh milk. Prepare a mixture of equal parts of flour and sifted cracker crumbs, oyster crackers or rich butter crackers are good for this purpose. Drain the oysters one by one, dipping each in the cracker mixture and laying it then in the wire frying basket. When the bottom of the basket is covered, let it down into very hot fat and fry the oysters until their cases are golden-brown in color. Drain on brown paper and serve on a hot plate garnished with sprigs of parsley and lemon slices.

Sardine Rosettes, Norwegian Style
Remove the heads, tails, skin and bones from a can of sardines and mash the fish to a paste. Add ½ cupful of sifted bread-crumbs, ¼ teaspoonful of onion juice, the same

side ready to be grasped when the product is to go into the cold dip. Keep the kettle covered during blanching, and begin timing the fruit when the water comes again to a galloping boil. Tomatoes, pears and apples should be left in this boiling water 1½ minutes. Cauliflower requires 3 minutes of such blanching; peaches ½ minute; sweet corn and beans, 5 minutes; field corn, 10 minutes; peas, carrots, stringless beans and lima beans, from 5 to 10 minutes; spinach, asparagus and dandelion greens, 15 minutes. All greens are best blanched in a steamer over live steam as that preserves volatile oils. Anything that will hold the greens above the water line will serve this purpose.

Berries and other soft fruits should not be blanched.

Cold Dip
This is just what the name implies: a dip into the cold water. The fruit must remain but a moment, be removed at once and allowed to drain before being packed into the jars.

Packing
Remove one jar from the hot water and set it into a pan of hot water. Pack the material into the can to within ¼ inch from the top; allow ½ inch in space for corn, peas and lima beans, as these swell in processing. To each quart of vegetables allow 1 teaspoonful of salt. Fill the jar to within ¼ inch of the top with boiling water or sirup, place the rubber on the neck of the jar and half seal. To half seal a jar with a glass cover, put the top wire over the cap but do not fasten it down by pressing the other wire close to the can.

Processing
Everything but the fruit must be kept just as hot as possible and each packed jar must be placed in the canner on the rack or in its individual wire basket as soon as it is filled. Have the water in the canner boiling hot and be sure that it comes at least 2 inches over the tops of the jars. When all the jars are in place, bring the water rapidly to a boil again and note the time when it boils vigorously all over the top of the cans.

Asparagus, beet greens, brussels sprouts, cabbage, okra, peppers, pumpkin, sauerkraut, spinach, squash, string beans, Swiss chard and any vegetable combinations require 2 hours of steady boiling for their processing. The water must be kept at a galloping boil every minute of the time. Beets, carrots, mushroom, parsnips, salsify, sweet peppers and turnips require 1½ hours. Allow 3 hours for corn, peas and lima beans. Cauliflower requires 1 hour and tomatoes only 22 minutes. For processing fruit, allow 30 min-

utes for apples, pears and quinces; 15 minutes for apricots, blackberries, blueberries, dewberries, cherries, currants, gooseberries, peaches, plums, raspberries and strawberries; 30 minutes for pineapples and fruits without sugar.

These periods are given for quart jars processed in a hot water bath. When pint cans are used, 4 or 5 minutes may be deducted from the time. Special canning outfits like pressure cookers and the like have printed directions which, if followed exactly, will insure excellent results. If the usual outfit consisting of a wash boiler and a perforated platform is used, care must be taken to see that the water boils freely under the jars as well as around them.

Seal and Test
Remove the jars from the hot water as soon as the required time of processing has passed. Finish sealing each jar, then test for any leaks by turning the cans up and down. If a jar leaks, put on a new rubber, return to the hot water and boil 5 minutes longer. Cool the cans as rapidly as possible, but avoid a draft, as that may break them. Label, if necessary, and store in a cool, dark place. Wrap each jar with newspaper if the fruit shelves are exposed to the light.

Dish Washing
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I wash the dishes and sing.
I dip them into steaming cleansing water and dry them on a towel.
Each glass and cup and saucer,
Each pitcher, plate and bowl;
With their shining curves and colors,
Greens and blues and yellows
Flowers and birds and soft bands of gold
Passing before my dreaming eyes.
The homely yellow jug, the globular black teapot.
The wide white platters—
How many happy moments have come from their bright surfaces!
They pass before me three times a day, year in, year out,
With undiminished hospitality and cheer.
I would know them if set before me in a foreign land.
Or on returning after long absence,
Know them and thrill with all the dear memories
Engaged in their polished shapes.
Tenderly, reverently, I wash and wipe each dish.
And set it on its shelf.
Dear homely dishes, good-night!
Lloyd Roberts.

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Fish Dishes That Are Different

Shrimp Patties
MELT 1½ tablespoonsful of butter and blend with it the same amount of flour; stir well and add ¼ of a cupful of cream. Simmer slowly and stir till there is a rich white sauce, then add ¼ of a teaspoonful each of salt, paprika and celery salt, and a dash of nutmeg and cupful of shrimps cut into halves. Bring to a boil again and add ¼ of a cupful of nut-meats broken into pieces about the size of a pea. Have patty shells reheated and fill them with the mixture. These cases may be bought or they may be made at home by baking rich pie crust on inverted gem pans.

Cadillac Crabs
Blend together 2½ tablespoonsful each of butter and flour, then pour on gradually, while constantly stirring, ¾ of a cupful of chicken stock, or milk if there is no stock. Bring to a boil, then add ¼ of a cupful of mushroom caps, finely chopped, 1 cupful of chopped crab meat, the yolks of 2 eggs slightly beaten and salt and paprika to taste. Boil 3 minutes, then add 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley and turn the mixture into buttered ramekin dishes or reheated patty shells. Sprinkle with bread crumbs mixed with melted butter and bake to a golden brown in a hot oven.

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amount of lemon juice, a pinch of salt and a dash of tabasco sauce. Beat together well and add the yolks of 2 eggs. Form into balls the size of English walnuts, dip in egg, roll in bread-crumbs and fry in hot fat to a golden brown. These are nice to serve with vegetable salads.

Extra Good Codfish Balls
To 2 cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes add 1 cupful of shredded codfish that has been scalded and drained dry. Season with 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1-8 of a teaspoonful each of paprika, curry powder and minced onion. When the mixture is cool, shape it lightly into balls and roll them in egg slightly diluted with water, then in sifted bread-crumbs or cracker-meal. Leave them to stand a few hours so the seasonings will blend well before frying in hot fat. The elusive flavor of these balls is delicious.

Codfish With Savory Sauce
Cut 2 pounds of cod into 2-inch cubes, removing all bones during the process. Spread the fish evenly in a pan and pour over it 1 cupful of milk, add 1½ cupfuls of water to cover the pieces. Bring the liquid to a boil as soon as possible, then draw the pan away from the flame and leave the fish standing in the liquor for 10 minutes. Drain and dry the squares and remove any skin. Roll each piece in flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper and fry quickly in hot cooking oil until golden brown. Heap attractively on a hot dish and place in the oven while the following sauce is being prepared:

Sauce
Fry in 2 tablespoonfuls of butter a good-sized onion that has been finely minced. When the onion is golden-yellow, add 2 teaspoonfuls of flour, a dash of curry powder and ½ cupful of tomato sauce, or tomato soup, canned, with water added to make it of the same consistency. Simmer and stir until smooth, then pour the sauce around—not over—the fish and serve immediately.

Oyster Crabs on Toast
Strain 1 quart of oysters and look them over carefully for bits of shell. Strain the liquor, add enough cream to make a quart of liquor and put on the fire to boil. When the liquor begins to boil, add the oysters, and when the boiling point is reached, drain the oysters through a sieve and rub the oysters through a sieve. In another saucepan cook 1 tablespoonful of butter with the same amount of flour; when it boils, pour in the oyster sauce gradually, then 1 pint of oyster crabs, a teaspoonful of minced onion and 1½ cupfuls of chopped celery hearts. Bring to a boil again and season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve on squares of toast or use as a filling for shells or rolls that have been fried and browned, garnish with parsley. This is a delicious luncheon dish.

Salmon in Cucumber baskets
Flake canned salmon and with it mix a pink sauce made by tinting white sauce with a little lobster coral, minced pimento or beet juice. Peel cucumbers and cut them in half, crosswise, cut a slice out of each end so the baskets will stand firm, then scoop out the seeds and part of the pulp. Fill each basket with the salmon and bake. In serving, place each basket on a bed of lettuce or arrange on individual plates, and fasten a sprig of parsley for a handle. Serve with a slice of lemon as a garnish.

Fish in Tomato Jelly
Simmer together for 20 minutes a can of tomatoes, a small carrot chopped with a small onion, 2 stalks of celery, 2 cloves, 3 small red peppers, cut in slices, 1 bay leaf. Strain, season with a tablespoonful of sugar, ¼ of a teaspoonful of lemon juice and salt and pepper to taste. Have ready 2 tablespoonfuls of gelatin in the same amount of cold water, and stir in the hot tomato juice. Stir until all the particles are dissolved. When the mixture is cool, turn half of it out into a dish containing 2 cupfuls of flaked fish. When this has set, turn in the rest of the liquid and leave to become firm and very cold. Serve unmolded on a bed of lettuce leaves and garnished with slices of cucumber or tiny sweet pickles. Or, the mold can be sliced and served as a salad, with mayonnaise turned over each portion.

Crab Meat Salad
Soak for 10 minutes 1 tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in ¼ of a cupful of water, then dissolve over hot water. Add this to 1 cupful of cooked mayonnaise dressing, and when the mixture begins to thicken add 1 cupful of crab meat, ¼ cupful of chopped celery, ½ of a teaspoonful of finely shredded onion, 2 tablespoonfuls of chopped olives. Season to taste with salt, about ¼ of a teaspoonful of paprika, a dash of red pepper and 2 teaspoonfuls of cider vinegar. Turn into small cylindrical molds—baking powder cans are excellent for the purpose—and set aside to chill and become firm. At serving time, turn

from molds and roll each cylinder in sifted hard-cooked egg yolk. Lay each cylinder on a crisp lettuce leaf and surround with small peas marinated in French dressing, and water cress. A long sautéed water sprinkled liberally with grated cheese and lightly browned in a hot oven makes a splendid accompaniment to this salad.

Shrimp Turbot
Flake cooked white fish and pack it solidly in a cup to measure 2 cupfuls. To this add 1 large onion grated, 1 cupful of cream, 1 beaten egg, 1 teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, ¼ cupful of soft butter, ¼ teaspoonful of pepper, and 2 tablespoonfuls of capers. Mix all well together and turn into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle generously with grated American cheese and bake about half an hour, when the top should be a golden brown.

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EDITORIALS

In an address delivered before the National Industrial Conference Board the other night, Owen D. Young made two statements which are of interest as expressing the normal American outlook upon problems of business and of wages. In discussing business, and incidentally the relation thereto of the United States Government, Mr. Young took sharp issue with the proposition that a highly profitable business is necessarily one that is opposed to public policy. On this subject he said:

Industry should be profitable. I have no sympathy with indictments of profits. They are the motive power of our economic system, and why deny it or apologize for it? I said in Washington, in the presence of the President, some months ago, that I thought it would be a good idea if the Government would change its policy. I had noticed for a period of a number of years that whatever investigation was to be made, it was of the concern that made some profit. It was the only one that the Government took any interest in investigating. I said: "Suppose we reverse our policy? I know of no way concerns can make profits unless they render service, and, conversely, if they do not make profits they cannot render service. Why is it that a concern which does not render service enough to make profits is permitted to use our labor, of which we have not too great a supply, or our capital, which is always difficult to get, for an unprofitable use to society?"

In brief Mr. Young set up what we believe is the general American opinion, namely that success is normal, and failure is abnormal. Success is health; failure is disease. He held that if the Government was to interfere in business operations at all it should be to study those conditions which lead to a business disaster, and strive to set them right. It has been too frequently the procedure in the Government in both its legislative and its executive departments to look with suspicion upon a concern that was thriving, and to subject it to a searching investigation for the purpose of discovering whether it was prospering because of nefarious interference with the operations of its rivals.

Presumably Mr. Young would not attempt to deny in toto the right of a government to consider matters indicative of unfair or unlawful interference with the business of a rival. But what he did desire to bring out was the unquestioned fact that a successful business is a national asset, a languishing one a national detriment. How great an asset or a detriment depends entirely on the proportions it has attained. The vastly successful Standard Oil Company, for example, despite the long series of attacks upon it, has been of advantage to the people and the state itself. Had it gone down in economic ruin as did, for example, certain railroad companies a few years ago, it would have brought beggary and distress upon many, and yet the Standard has ever been a favorite target for legislation and investigating commissions.

Again in speaking of American wages, Mr. Young said:

Industry in this country is making progress toward the objective which I think should be sought. I believe we are making progress in the direction not only of living wage, but of cultural wage, that which will enable the men to develop to such a point that they may take advantage of all the great opportunities which are offered to the citizens of the United States. When that time comes, then all men will be free and equal. The great objective of a free government and of a high industrial order is to establish equality of opportunity for all men.

Perhaps in no other country in the world is the concerted purpose of employers as it is in the United States to pay something more than a mere living wage. We don't know how far Mr. Young's conception of "a cultural wage" has progressed in America's industrial system, but it does exist, and employers more and more seem to be striving in that direction. To the average European captain of industry this would seem to be revolutionary if not confiscatory, but American employers have discovered that the period of general good wages is the period of general prosperity. Continually they are coming to understand that not brief periods but a steady and universal policy should dominate the rate of wages.

In brief, with the conviction that success is normal in business goes naturally its corollary that a high wage rate is normal. The two go hand in hand. There is a good deal to be said for the theory presented at the Industrial Conference that it is the business of the Government to encourage and maintain this normal condition rather than to seek its embarrassment or possible destruction through irritating investigations.

The growing popularity of Canada for tourist excursions is seen in the large number of American touring cars which cross the border northward during this pleasant period of the year. Ferries are having to be increased in capacity to accommodate the automobiles; even the overnight boat service from Boston to Yarmouth, N. S., takes on the appearance of an ocean ferry. Motor tourists are discovering the good roads which have been built in recent years in Nova Scotia.

Far beyond the motor highways, however, Canada's great open spaces are calling the more adventurous travelers to explore lakes and rivers which are rarely traversed by city men. Within one day's train journey from New York, it is possible to be right north of the last fringe of city life. From the head of steel, ninety miles north of Ottawa, up the Gattineau Valley, the explorer could go on to the Hudson Bay without encountering any community more populous than a lumber camp. Over the height of land, beyond the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, the rivers flow north into James Bay. But without attempting to emulate the canoe trips of mining prospectors, trappers, forest rangers and other craftsmen of the north country, experienced paddlers make some wonderful vacation trips into the unexplored land beyond the margin of cultivation.

In the country north of Lake Superior, at this time, many canoes are heading for the Red Lake district, where last year's discovery of gold is

the lure. But the gold rush is only an effluence on the surface of systematic exploration work which is carried on continuously by parties in the various provinces every summer. The Province of Quebec is sending out an expedition which will leave Seven Islands, north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, next month, to explore the vast territory of Ungava.

With so much interest in water-power development, even the falls of remote Ungava may some day become of consequence, particularly falls that are said to be 800 feet in height and three-quarters of a mile wide. Minerals, pulpwood and other untapped resources abound in the Canadian hinterland. They are regarded as inaccessible, from an economic point of view, at present; but at any time in this age of mechanical invention, transportation by aircraft may be brought along to the point of competing with railways and ships. Quite apart from any call that the north country may have for commercial pioneers, however, the charm of untraveled lakes, streams and forests is attracting many visitors who desire only to enjoy the experience of primitive life on a Canadian canoe trip.

A news item appearing under a Berlin date line a few days ago told of what was referred to as the winning of a victory by the residents of Lower Silesia who had protested against a so-called prohibition measure promulgated by the Prussian Governor. This order, it appears, forbade the sale of what is

"Personal Liberty" Here and There

described as high-power liquor between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 8 the following morning. Only beer and wines could be legally dispensed during the time intervening, and these, it was alleged, were not satisfying to those addicted to the use of stronger beverages. The order was attacked, and finally reversed by the Prussian State President, it is announced, because it was an unwarranted restriction upon the "personal liberties" of the people for whose benefit it had been decreed.

Probably if this view of the matter is correct, as one might possibly assume it to be because it is that taken by the authority to whom any final appeal must be made, it would be useless to look behind it in an effort to find the causes that inspired the Prussian Governor to attempt to enforce the rule. But it seems that he gives as his reasons—and it must be agreed that they carry some weight—that "on account of the excessive unemployment and the strength of the native corn liquor," he considered his action to be fully warranted. The Prussian Landtag, to which the matter was also referred, is reported to have considered the case and determined that the Governor's reasons for imposing the restrictions were inadequate. Its decision also was that the order was unreasonable and that it should be revoked.

How zealously, indeed, are personal liberties defended and guarded! And yet it is interesting to observe that continued effort is being made in the United States by the enemies of prohibition to make it appear that in European countries contentment, prosperity and happiness prevail because the people are permitted to indulge freely in beer and wines and are satisfied. These beverages are declared by these same insistent advocates of what they term modification of the American law to be the panacea for all the social, political and other ills which they find have been inflicted by prohibition. And yet it seems that the liberty-loving people of Lower Silesia are not contented to indulge in these somewhat milder beverages, to the exclusion of all others, even between evening and morning. No doubt they may insist that abstention from the stronger drinks might be voluntary, but that they can countenance no attempt to interfere with their inalienable liberties by official order or decree, no matter how serious their own and their families' plight because of unemployment.

This reaction, which is not peculiar to the people of Lower Silesia or to those of any particular country or race, indicates the weakness of the argument put forward by the enemies of prohibition in the United States in support of their plea for the return of beer and wine and their legalized sale. Some of them seem to have forgotten that the admission has already been made that the concession, once gained, would simply encourage them to work toward the ultimate goal, the repeal of the prohibition amendment and of the enforcement code. The alcoholic addict cares nothing for beer and less for wine. Personal liberty, to him, means a license to debauch himself, to impoverish his family, to forfeit his job, and finally to become a public charge if he so chooses. It is against these things that the people of a free nation, themselves lovers of liberty in its broadest sense, have risen up in righteous determination to draw and establish forever the line between liberty in its true sense, and personal license.

Credit for the New York State Housing Law signed this week by Governor Smith, for which the opposing political parties are contending, is of but passing concern compared to the fact of the law's passage, and the prospect it opens for improved tenement conditions in the metropolis and other large cities of the State. The consensus of those interested in improved housing for low-salaried families pronounces the law an important step toward eliminating the city slums.

New York's Salutory Housing Law

The interest and dividend limits were fixed by the Assembly at 5 and 6 per cent respectively, against the advice of experienced financiers who urged the wisdom of greater liberality to attract capital in necessary quantity. It was evidently thought best to try out the lower rates before authorizing higher ones; abundant money on mortgages at 5 per cent having been assured in advance. Other important features of the law are the creation of a state housing board, to be appointed by the Governor, charged with regulating the operations and rental charges of the housing corporations; the vesting of housing companies with power to condemn property where necessary; and ex-

emption of housing companies from taxation by the State, with permissive exemption by municipalities. The board is also charged with the duty of studying and planning for improvement in city planning and housing developments.

Authorities declare that, unless the city exempts the housing projects from taxation, they will hardly be profitable or popular, but assuming such exemption will be granted, a considerable amount of new housing will probably result. The city, it would seem, ought to be as willing as the State to forgo taxes upon such socially desirable projects, in order to help abolish the slums and their attendant evils from the city's life. If efforts to secure exemption from federal taxes on the housing securities, by congressional action, are successful, this should further encourage capital to offer itself for service under the new state law.

Whether the law will prove a success in operation will depend largely upon the housing board, whose competence, integrity and good judgment will be indispensable to such a result. The condemnation power delegated by the State insures the securing of necessary property for large-scale housing projects at reasonable prices—a condition requisite for economical building and low rents.

A great potential source of capital lies in the savings of the workers themselves, beneficiaries of the provisions made. If, in addition to the housing securities, the improved tenements were to be available for purchase by the tenants, at prices corresponding to the rents charged and on installment terms, the incentive to save toward such an object would produce in the aggregate a substantial volume of money for investment. In devising measures such as this looking to a fuller realization of the aim of the present salutary law, the housing board may prove itself the most valuable single factor in the law as now set up.

Harmony, now that the nineteenth century has finished speaking, begins to be regarded less as a theorist's than as a composer's business. No longer founding its procedure on the restrictions of the human voice, it seems to be bating extension and elaboration on the free technique of instruments. It is taking a development in modern music which criticism frequently refers to as dissonance, though that word rather poorly stands wear.

Making Way for Twentieth Century Music

It is going into realms of tone combination which for voices would be extremely impractical, and therefore confusing; but which for instruments are altogether possible, and in the main fairly intelligible. Meetings in behalf of the advanced cause that come off in Europe this summer, and guild concerts that are given in the United States next winter, will inevitably bring the harmonic question to new issues, and will in all likelihood tend to convince the international public of the arrival of a new era. Nineteenth-century music, so much an academic formulation, will no doubt make way somewhat for twentieth-century music, a free artistic speculation.

Instead, then, of theorist first and composer afterward, it will be composer first and theorist afterward. Or, will it be public first, composer second and theorist third? For, in a correct analysis, it may be that the general ear aspires to these novel harmonies before any individual ear. Some of the curious dissonances, as they are called, of modern music sound remarkably like tonal fancies that everybody has entertained for a long time. Some symphonic passages that scandalize all conservative doctrine, describe the temper of a country or the mood of a community to the unmistakable recognition of all listeners. Some touches of rhythm that, would have been a denial of common sense in the nineties, tell of the present social order with a definiteness that any person interested in his surroundings instantly feels.

Random Ramblings

Of the many words of wisdom and sanity which fell from the lips of prominent public men during the recent British strike, perhaps none were more replete with common sense than those of J. H. Thomas when he said: "However strong any section of the workers may be, it is not stronger than the community as a whole. The nation cannot be controlled in the interests of a section of the people."

Efficiency is sometimes found where the "efficiency expert" is unknown. A traveler in Switzerland, having occasion to visit at a herdsman's cottage, says that he discovered the woman holding in her left hand a book, from which she was singing, working a churn with the right hand, and rocking a cradle with one foot. No wasted motion there!

A correspondent writes that, despite civil strife, life in Shanghai goes on about as usual. Which means that Race Week comes and goes, that concerts take place in the Public Garden on the Bund, that the Recreation Grounds on Bubbling Well Road are crowded on Saturday afternoons, and that the shrew makes his usual monthly visits to collect the chits.

"Take care of the nickels and dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves." Following such advice seems to have enabled Sebastian S. Kresge, head of a chain of 300 five-and-ten-cent stores in the United States, to take care of a \$25,000,000 endowment fund. This in time should take care of many worthy projects.

American railroads are reviving the special low rate excursion plan, so popular in the late eighties and nineties. The ticket scalping idea was popular then also. Who recalls Exchange Street, Buffalo, about the time of the Pan-American Exposition?

It takes an intrepid man to attempt to fly to the North Pole. And with the strawberry, watermelon and green corn season coming on, who would want to spend a summer in the Arctic anyway?

The harp is to adorn the new Irish Free State coins which will replace British currency in the South of Ireland. This should be a significant sign that harmony is to prevail in Erin in future.

Looks as if the Turks were taking a "high-flyer" when the Government has established a lottery to secure funds for airplane production.

Many a careful driver has to exercise additional care not to run into debt.

Chinese Contacts

Wandering through the streets of Shanghai at night, passing from Europe into Asia and back again, and then from a bit of England over into France and from the atmosphere of Oxford Street into that of the Rue de Rivoli, one grows to feel that this is all a great spectacle, a sort of international exposition, arranged for the bewilderment and delight of the far-come stranger.

It seems altogether impossible that this place, overflowing with surprises, rich in exotic color, always different in its fascination, offering its pictures of the life of every race and nation, can be a part of the matter-of-fact, everyday world, the growth of three-quarters of a century of constantly developing and expanding commerce and barter engaged in by the representatives of all peoples.

Yes, that is the abiding impression. Shanghai, the so-called International Settlement and the Chinese city of uncounted hordes together, holds its place in one's thought as a vast stage upon which are played more parts than ever an Occidental mind can comprehend, where there is revealed such an ever-changing series of fantastic pictures as no Western eye has hitherto beheld, where life seems too picturesque to be real and where every succeeding night's stroll offers something new.

For it is at night that one must wander about Shanghai in order to gain those contacts which afford a real insight into Chinese life and its blending with the lives of every Western people. Strolling along the superlatively active Schutzen Road one night, where, in an Oriental atmosphere, the traders of a dozen European countries are commencing to find a foothold, I came at length to a turning; and, behold, in a dozen strides I was out of Asia and into America!

I had come, altogether without knowing it, into the American residential quarter, into such a section of broad boulevards, fine homes, broad lawns and well-metalled sidewalks as suggested the suburbs of Detroit or St. Louis. A "ricksha" was passing—rickshas are always at hand in Shanghai—and in it I rode, smoothly and silently along fine, shaded streets until by and by, to my astonishment, I was in the open country, hearing from the fields the call of the frogs in their shallow pools, that unmistakable reminder of New England on just such a fair April evening as this was.

It was too bewildering to be real! Out of China and into New England, and the atmosphere of each as unmistakable as the North Star yonder, the star of both hemispheres!

We came then to a gateway, a high, heavily wired fence on either side, a sentry box and a tall Sikh guard. It was the boundary of the International Settlement; for all this, the Chinese and the European, the American homes, the fields and the New England frogs in their pools, was inside the foreign concession!

Such is the immense size of the extraterritorial section, more than eight miles square, peopled by well upward of 1,000,000, yet having still its broad, open spaces and its ample room for more Westerners, who come with every steamer, in many cases to stay.

Another street, and a tramcar running strangely without rails and upon well-padded tires, was at hand. After many turnings through streets of alternate light and darkness, it came into Bubbling Well Road, the English residential part, as suggestive of the environs of Birmingham as the Avenue of Marshal Joffre, in the French city farther to the south, is of the Bois de Boulogne.

Down cityward the same euphoniously named ways merge with Nanking Road, where the best of the Oriental shops, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, vie with the tempting displays of England and France and the United States for the patronage of the forty-five different peoples of Shanghai.

Here are ivory art objects from Canton, there are jars of preserved pineapples from Honolulu; on the other side are hats from the best-known house in England, a step or two beyond is a well-known toilet article manufactured in an eastern city of the United States! All that the world produces and trades in is found in a remarkable store, which bears the curious but suggestive name of the Sincere Company, Ltd.

Across Nanking Road, equally alight, thronged by the Chinese and Europeans of Shanghai, is another almost as large, the Sun Company, and just beyond another, Wing

On, Ltd. "Shopping" in such places is a revelation, a delight—and a temptation. For, with the advantages of location in a free port, one finds such prices here as are not encountered elsewhere, with the goods of all countries as cheap as, or cheaper than, at home after one has mastered the complexities of the "big money-small money" system in Shanghai today.

But there is another "shopping" district, a large one and, though not likely to lead the Westerner to much expenditure, equally fascinating. Mounting another ricksha and turning into any of the vivid narrow streets which lead from Nanking Road, we are at once inextricably lost in its mazes. Here are astonishing sights, more astonishing places of barter and extremely compelling methods of setting forth the merits of the goods.

Before a shop which seems to deal in Chinese apparel a lusty-voiced youth is demanding attention. He offers one strange garment after another, tossing them about with incredible rapidity, the while chanting a discourse upon their desirability. It is a sort of sing-song, not unlike the South Seas manner of expatiating upon the redoubtable qualities of warlike ancestors. We of the West find it effective, but it arouses no enthusiasm among the crowds of Orientals.

All the way along the street the sing-song continues. It blends with the little tinkling bells on the movable "shops" of the itinerant locksmith and with the warning cries of the ricksha man; with the plaintive calls of the curbside cobbler, and of the vendor of strange viands who brings his "restaurant" to his customer; with the dreadful clamor from somewhere above which signifies a Chinese theater in full operation, with its shouts, groans and falsetto shrieks from the "actors" accompanied by an awful din from drums, bells, tin pans and trumpets.

All is the fantastic, exotic, forever unforgettable symphony peculiar to and inseparable from a Chinese street at night. And I wonder sometimes as I stroll here and there through miles of such streets in China, noting now and then the delicate tinkle of some little temple bell clear and high above the harsher medley, whether it all would not furnish a worthy theme to the musician who could understand and interpret it.

But now I am, in a manner of speaking, far afield among these interminable streets; and I find, a little to my dismay, that not only does my ricksha man know not a word of English, but he is not even proficient in "pidgin," that universal dialect east of Suez. I desire to return to the Bund, or to some locality with which my short stay in Shanghai has brought me some familiarity.

A throng quickly gathers, interested in the plight of the white man here among only Chinese, interested but altogether unequal to the situation. The shops empty, hordes of children crowd about, there is keen interest, albeit entirely friendly. But the occasion is not one to be overlooked. Perhaps I am the first European who has come that way for weeks.

Finally a "student" appears, long-gowned, bespectacled, inordinately dignified. He is able to assist and does so with much ceremony and with a flawless courtesy which I, in my less finished Western fashion, strive in vain to emulate. We are, then, off for the Bund.

Presently I desecrate a familiar street and indicate a desire to turn that way. But the coolie will have none of it. He has been told to go to the Bund, and despite my urgings and expostulations, to the Bund he trots with no slackening of pace until, more or less breathless, he draws up by the ferry pontoon before the very imposing structure of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, there to stand and regard me with the manner of one who has done his full duty as directed and expects appreciation therefor.

Concentration! That is it. When the Chinese starts to do something it is that to which he gives his attention, and nothing at all can divert him. Along that line he achieves; and the power of absolute concentration on the matter in hand is characteristic in the master as in the coolie. In it lies, perhaps, the real strength of Chinese character. Supplemented, supported, by a very high degree of intelligence, an extraordinary patience, a broad tolerance and a very warm, intensely human heart, it demands for the Chinese who is really typical of his race a high degree of consideration and regard. M. T. G.

The Week in New York

Homage in the perverse fashion of collectors was rendered to one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence this week with a fervor that left the father of his country, by contrast with one of its less conspicuous uncles, covered with almost scanty glory. Two signatures of Button Gwinnett, one of the delegates to the Continental Congress from Georgia, fell under the hammer at the Anderson Galleries in a two-day sale of documents dealing with the American Revolution, and the comparison, of the cold, hard language of cash value, became doubly noticeable when the items were found to include also Washington's own account of his genealogy. For the more prized of the two Gwinnett signatures realized the sum of \$19,000, the highest figure reached in the sale, and the second drew a not very paltry \$10,500, while the relic of Washington's went for as low as \$960. Even greater honor for Gwinnett on this scale has been paid previously, moreover, another of his signatures having gone for \$22,500, the highest price any autograph is known to have brought. He, in fact, is a cherished patron of American collectors, for though to historians he is a minor figure, he had the grace to leave far fewer autographs than any of his fellow-signers.

In learning how to learn, the American people, in the opinion of Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, have had too successful teachers. They have come, he said in an address at the annual dinner of the American Association of Museums here this week, to gain so much of their knowledge through the compact agencies of books that they let the "word hide the thing" and interest themselves less in an object than in its symbol. Having achieved expertness both in acquiring learning and giving it to others to the extent of becoming literary editor of *The Independent*, author of "Creative Chemistry," an expounder of a simplified version of the theory of relativity, a professor in two universities, and the director of a syndicate distributing natural science news, Dr. Slosson speaks with a doubly loud voice, and his recommendation, made, of course, away from his editorial chair and before the country's museum specialists, was for people to stop substituting reading for seeing. Museums, he said, helped to do away with "bookishness" by leading people to observe for themselves, except when the patrons, even then, resorted to guide-books and labels and gave the exhibits barely a glance.

Greenwich Village, the home of New York's unusual houses, has just had its tradition upheld and perhaps even a little extended. The wave of modernity that had started to sweep apartment houses and all the standardized comforts of the mass-production era in upon the colony of—by common consent—artists, has been at least offered a new direction, if not actually diverted, by a new structure that has been ceremoniously introduced to the public. Of formidable exterior, with the entrance tucked back in a passageway, the roof raised into two sharp gabled peaks, and the whole painted jet black with varicolored rectangles near the top, it resembles the little German toy houses of former Christmas trees, and is individual to an almost indefinite degree. Inside, of course, standardization reigns, the entire building being equipped as one-room apartments, three corners of each having closets accommodating the kitchenette, bath and clothes, though an atmosphere conducive to art is imparted in each room by the neatness of the design, and particularly

by the inclusion of large, open and, best of all, workable fireplaces.

The new building, which is called "Twin Peaks," represents more than a mere effort by a hard-headed contractor on wheels to individualize artists of the Village into a compromise with standardization by tossing them an infallibly unique exterior. Clifford Reed Daily, the author of the venture, is, as he says, one of the Village dreamers, and his achievement, in which, due to his previous work, he received the financial support of Otto H. Kahn, the banker and early patron of such a notable success as the Theater Guild, is a protest in several directions. He wished to save the Village from the inroad of cheap and ordinary apartment houses; he wished to make use of the otherwise cast-off bits from many famous residences and buildings now being dismantled; and he wished to show that living quarters need not be distasteful to be compact. The planning he did himself; the bricks and some of the other transportable parts were contributed from the old Madison Square Garden and other vanished landmarks; and the structure, while its novel coloring may not inspire many imitators, will certainly be a new stay in support of the Village's oft-asserted independence.

The new "wild West" was ushered into New York City this week; not, this time, from some still untamed prairie town or cattle country hitherto overlooked at home, but from the steppes of eastern Russia. A troop of 112 Cossacks, received by the immigration authorities with the precaution of a \$56,000 bond to insure that all of them would leave in due time, came into the city from Ellis Island ready to perform their daring feats in place of the now too polished and commonplace cowboys. Broadway, which can always provide an audience for anyone, from a vendor of wax pearls to a king, responded handsomely, and the party may have detected the same glow of interest that European capitals formerly accorded Buffalo Bill and his intermittently ferocious complete. The cycle, moreover, will be made even more complete when after their exhibition at Madison Square Garden and their tour of the country, they arrive at last at the motion picture studios of Culver City, Calif., ready to whet anew the appetites of the "fans" long jaded by cowpunchers.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition and the Protection of the Law

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I want to endorse what Governor Brewster of Maine has said recently on the issue of prohibition and add a little more to it. For years I have felt that this question of prohibition as at present regarded is a one-sided question. Why get after the producer and his agents and let the consumer go scot-free, so that he can take all he can buy to his so-called "home" and there receive the protection of the law? Does that read right? There may be children and a mother in that place of abode. Where does their protection come from? Ought the Volstead Act to be changed? Only to make it more and more effective in every way that is right. E. S. M. Auburn, Me.